IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 186 BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,

(Incorporated in U. S. A.)

240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Aug.	RAZMAK	--	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA *	--		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	--	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	--		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK		MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND			16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK		NARKUNDA*	15,100
26th ,,	RANPURA			
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	--	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	--		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	--		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	--	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	--		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	--		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	--		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	--	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	--		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	--		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	--	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	--		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	--	MACEDONIA*	11,989
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.	--		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	--	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	--		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA			16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	--	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	--		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	--		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	--		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	--	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	--		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	--		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	--	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA			16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI			16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	--	MOOLTAN --	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers			Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	--	--	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	--	--	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	--	--	8,975
10th Dec.	MARCHA	..	..	8,278

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
7th Aug.	NAGPORE*	..	5283	
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE	--	6,715	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	--	6,696	CATHAY
15th	SICILIA	--	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	--	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	--	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	--	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination.
12th Aug.	BARALA	..	Busreh via Karachi
14th ,,	VARELA	..	& P. Gulf Ports. Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	KHANDALA	..	East & S Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 129.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	6374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug	29thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29thSep

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

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Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

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A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

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"SWASTIKA" Brand

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FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

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Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

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Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line. AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
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Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Safiron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,, ,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to :

BRANCH OFFICE :—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to :—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBA

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CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An expert LINO TYPE OPERATOR. Must be good Mechanic as well. Apply to Box No. 924 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" with testimonials.
A. 23835.

WANTED MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—A GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED AUDITOR for whole India to audit accounts for Income Tax of Northern India firm. Apply Box. No. 922, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1580

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED INSURANCE MAN is willing to take up any responsible Post in Life and Fire Insurance Coys. Please write Box No. 916 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R1568.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available
C23641

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KANDAHAR CHOICEST FRUITS.—Two pounds each Dry Figs, Apricots and Cake Sultanas 6/- Delivery Free. Quality wonderful. TRIKHA BROTHERS Quetta.
F. R. 1348.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. F. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Ry. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund. Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.
R1457

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MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

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THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS.

DONOGHUES RACE TIPS gave last time two Wins out of three tips, while the third came in second. Available on RACE MORNINGS at KINGS, Hornby Road, and Byculla Restaurant.
S R1596

EDUCATIONAL

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
NO. 1027 OF 1925.

Re: GORDHANDAS JETHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, until lately resided and carried on business at Dana Bunder Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the name of Gordhandas Jethabhai as Commission Agent. An adjudged Insolvent

Ex parte: VALLABHDAS NARANDAS and Co., a firm ... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the above named GORDHANDAS JETHABHAI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C. 23843.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
NO. 574 OF 1923.

Re: BALKRISHNA KEROBA MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vachhagandhi Road, A Barrister-at-Law: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th September, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.

C 23844.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVANCHAND BHAGUBHAI VAKILNA, has contracted to sell to our client Nemchand Naginchand, the undermentioned property, situate at Gopipura, Surat and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Gopipura, in the City of Surat in the Registration Sub-District and District of Surat, bearing E. Tike No. 7, Survey Nos. 304 and 305 and part of Nos. 306 and 607, with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon admeasuring about 227 square yards and bounded on or towards the West by the road from Gopipura leading to Khapatia Chakla, on or towards the South by a public gully of Jain Temple, on or towards the East by the land, admeasuring about eight feet in breadth and 33 in length and bearing part of E. Tike No. 607, which is to remain open and joint and common to the purchaser Nemchand Naginchand Vakilwalla and Vendor Jivanbhai Bhagubhai Vakilna pursuant to the agreement in that behalf and beyond that by the compound on the open land partly bearing E. Tike No. 7 and Survey No. 607 and on or towards the North by the open compound on the land belonging to the said Jivanbhai Bhagubhai and others and bearing Survey Nos. 306 and 307 and partly by a Veranda of Jivanbhai Bhagubhai on the land partly bearing Survey No. 306, and partly by the compound adjoining the veranda and partly by the bungalow on the land partly bearing No. 303.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1925.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
C23840

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
NO. 797 OF 1924.

Re: JIWANDAS BOGHABHAI RUPAREL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Sandhurst Road, A Stones and Tile Merchant at Duncan Road:...An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C 23845.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOONGERSEY MONJI has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nansey Devsey and Co., carrying on business at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, Bombay, as Merchants and Commission Agents.

The Public is hereby warned against dealing with the said Doongersey Monji, for or on behalf of the said firm or as a partner therein. If notwithstanding this notice, any person deals with the said Doongersey Monji for or on behalf of the said firm, he will do so at his own risk and the said firm of Messrs. Nansey Devsey and Co., will not in any way be bound thereby.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.

PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for
Messrs. Nansey Devsey & Co.
C23837

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Administrative Officer for the School Board, Nasik Municipality on a salary of Rs. 125—10—225. Persons possessing Educational experience and training combined with knowledge of methods of teaching and capable of testing the efficiency of school masters, need only apply with their certificates, to the undersigned before the 25th of August, 1925.

FATTECHAND CHUNILAL,
Chairman, School Board,
Nasik Municipality.

Nasik, 31st July, 1925.
C23830

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "BINGO MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th of August, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for equipment (Metal and Glass) required for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 17th August, 1925.

Forms of tender can be obtained at the Office of the Dean, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, Bombay, on any working day. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Dean's Office.

Tenders should be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, together with the earnest money and be superscribed "Tender for equipment (Metal and Glass) for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay."

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
C23838

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that Mr. R. SUBBA RAO has no authority to transact any business on behalf of The Kangundi Industrial Works, Kuppam and that if anybody deals with him on behalf of the Company, he will be doing so at his own risk. He has further no authority to purchase any articles on behalf of the aforesaid works at any time. Business firm and Merchant are warned not to deal with him as a representative of the aforesaid works for any purpose whatever.

For the Kangundi Industrial Works,
PROPRIETOR.

The Kangundi Industrial Works, Kuppam.
Dated 3rd August, 1925.
C23841

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPRENTICES FOR WAGON MANUFACTURE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for apprentices of Class I (Passed Intermediate Arts or Science) and of Class II for practical training at the Works of the Company at Tatanagar.

Rules of apprenticeship and copy of agreement and application form may be obtained from the undersigned on application.

Applicants must be between 17 and 20 years.

Apprentices will be required to serve the full period before obtaining a certificate and will have to sign an indenture.

For THE PENINSULAR LOCOMOTIVE CO., LTD.
MANU SUBEDAR.
Director.

Sudama House, Ballard Pier, Bombay, 5th Aug., 1925.
23836

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on THURSDAY, the Sixth day of August, 1925, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 22-8-0 (Twenty-two and annas eight only) per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE," 12/14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th day of July, 1925.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1925.
C 23842.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE ABOUT CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICE of the Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., is transferred from 241, Princess Street, to 17 B, Elphinstone Circle, Nanji Building, 3rd floor.

MUNCHERJI E. JOSHI,
Hon. Secretary.

C. R 1592.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Kher, and Sequeira, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Dr. Nilkanth A. Purandare M. D. and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th April 1924 and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Sumatibai wife of Kakubhai Ranchhoddas, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property to-day, Friday the 7th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Ground now redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road in the Island and registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 354-8/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land revenue under old No. 296 New No. 2010 Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 5/7491 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6518 Street No. 73-75 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Mulji on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff but now to Kashinath Dinanath Shroff and on or towards the West by the Girgaum Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Manilal Kher, and Sequeira, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 53, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 11th August 1925, at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 275-279: 348.352, Case No. 182: 8F Memonwada Road.

Building St. No. 4.8, Case No. 43 Doongri Street.

Building St. Nos. 3.5.7.9: 142-48: 56.62 Case Nos. 211: 323: 285 First Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building S. P. Sheds No. 24: 26 to 30, Chinch Bunder Cross Road.

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FRERE ROAD

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Tyab Haji Ayub Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 27th day of August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Mahomed Nihaludin Khan the mortgagor under and by Virtue of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 24th day of April, 1922, and made between the said Mahomed Nihaludin Khan of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-seven and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1871 and Street Nos. 35-37 Frere Road and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, Calicut Street and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of the Frere Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the West by Frere Road, on or towards the North by Calicut Street and on or towards the South by land lease to Dossabhai Pestonji Khambetta and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DON TAD CROSS LANE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under directions of Rabibai, widow of Moosa Haji Junas Nurani, the plaintiff in the Suit No. 1788 of 1918 of the High Court of Bombay (Rabibai v/s Haroon Tar Mahomed and Anr.) and in pursuance of the Order made herein by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay on the 24th April, 1925, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 9th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Government land admeasuring about 120 sq. yds. bearing Collector's Land Revenue No. 1469 and New Survey No. 2/2959 together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate on the north side of Don Tad Cross Lane bearing Collector of Assessment B ward Nos. 2097 (2) and Street Nos. 26-28 and also a piece of land admeasuring about 20 sq. yds. and forming part of Collector's No. 1309 and New Survey No. 1/2952.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, attorneys for the Plaintiff 121, Esplanade Road, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE near Charni Road
WILL SCREEN
SUVARNA
An excellent piece from Moghul History on Hindu-Moslem Unity. True love, jealousy and the adventures of a Moslem youth.
Produced by the LAXMI PICTURES BOMBAY.
Timings Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Sat. Sun. and Holidays Extra Shows at 3-30 P.M.
REDUCED RATES:—Box Rs. 2/- Balcony Re. 1/8 Reserved Re. 1, I Class As. 12, II Class As. 7, Inter As. 4, III Class As. 3.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NOW PLAYING
THE GREATEST PRESCRIPTION FOR WORRY AND GLOOM
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
COME AND GET THE LAUGH OF YOUR LIFE.
PICTORIAL NO. 10.
HOOF BEATS
(SPORTS LIGHT).
PATHE GAZETTE
THE R. A. F. PAGEANT
THE ROYAL HENLEY REGATTA
RAILWAY CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS
"SUZANNE" STILL CHAMPION.
Time:—4, 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
'THE SLANDERERS'
(5 Reels)
featuring
JOHNNY WALKER
GLADYS HULETTE
BILLY SULLIVAN
Two brothers in love with the same girl. But each with fairness and honor. Then evil tongues begin to wag. And a small town was seething with unreasoning suspicion.
The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-Night:— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A Universal-Gibson Production.
"LET 'ER BUCK"
starring the fighting, smiling king of the outdoors
Hoot GIBSON
Wild riding—Stirring action—Exciting climax—6 Reels
He was starving but he tamed an outlaw bronco at the famous Pendleton Rodes just to show a girl that he was game.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy!
"A FAMILY ROW"
featuring
BUDDY MASSENGER
To-Night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m (S. T.)

WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S PICTURE
MULRAJ SOLANKI.
Time and Rates as Usual.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

6th August, 1925.

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported to-day 11 to 23 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 22 to 20 points lower. The fall was due to long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 5th Inst. as follows:—

"Weekly weather report favourable Prefer sales on good rallies."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable Dated 5th Inst. (10.40 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather more favourable. Plants making satisfactory progress."

A moderate advance being reported in New futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 457 1/2 i.e. Re. 1 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach July/August. On Commission Houses buying the market improved to Rs. 459 and closed at 2 p.m. at Rs. 458, Bazar operators being moderate sellers. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 425 and touching Rs. 424 on shroffs selling closed at 2 p.m. at Rs. 425 1/2 on Commission Houses buying.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 408 and closed steady at Rs. 409. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. F.G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 362.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with moderate demand.

The Sewri market is entirely closed today owing to the death of the owner of the firm of Seth Narsi Nagsi.

COTTON.

Marwari Bazar Closing Quotations, 2 p.m.

	Bombay, Aug. 6.
Fully Good Broach April/May	425½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	458
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	409

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinght Fine MG.	410/420	4
Nagpur Fine M.G.	400/410	4
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415/425	460
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465/70
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta S.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Combodia M. G.	.....	485/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th August, 1925:—

Cotton	3738 Bs.
Wheat	13298 Cwts
Linseed	2421 ,,
Rape, etc.	884 ,,
Gingellyseed	2891 ,,
Poppyseed	2294 ,,
Groundnuts	2603 ,,
Castorseed	7854 ,,
Rice	2115 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	8480 ,,
Mowraseed	63 ,,
Gram	4954 ,,
Juwar	1280 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	938 ,,
Bajri	1743 ,,
Coal	267 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-1	1 5 0
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

MESSRS NORDEN CO'S WIRE

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Weekly weather report favourable prefer sales on good rallies."

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

6th Aug. 1925.

New York Market, 5th August.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.8 5	Oct.	2374—12	23.97	+11
23.35	Jan.		23.56	+21
23.65	Mar.		23.89	+24
24.00	May.		24.23	+23

New York Spot on 4th Aug. 24.40—.25; New Orleans 23.65—.30.

Telegraphic market advices:—Trade is buying. Short covering absorbed by long liquidation and Wall St. selling. Tone of market good.

October highest 24.02 (2.32 p.m.), lowest 23.69 (10-42 a.m.), range .33 points.

Liverpool Market, 5th August.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.76	Oct.	12.60—16	12.60—16	12.55	—21
12.70	Jan.	12.56—14		12.48	—22
12.72	Mar.			12.52	—20
12.77	May			12.56	—21
Egyptian.					
24.00	Nov.			23.70	—30
22.90	Jan.			22.60	—30

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Slightly warmer. Light rains North Carolina.

(2) Cabled 10-20 a.m.: New York telegraphs: "Sentiment here bearish. Market acts like going temporarily little lower. Would only buy on good breaks."

(3) Cabled 4.55 p.m.: Good trade fixing call sales, encouraging Manchester advices, straddle selling. Weekly Government weather report considered slightly unfavourable.

American cross rate 4.85 3/4.

Bureau and Ginners Reports will be published in New York on 5th August at five o'clock English summer time.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, August 6.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	1925 Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—460/65	458	425 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	—420/30	408	
Bengal M. G. Fine	—400/405		
„ M. G. F. G.	—380/85	362	
Khandesh Black leaf	—395/80		
Khandwa-Sanavad	—388/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—370/400		
Harda	—375/420		
Ujjain	—380/430		
Parbhani Purna. *	—390/420		
Nander.	—390/420		
Wardha/Warora *	—440/445		
Nagpur Katol	—445/50		
Adoni	—415/20		
Sindh/American	—480/495		
Sangli Miraj*	—425/435		
Bagalkot	—415/425		
Coompta*	—440/62		
Tirupur	—475/490		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—440/445		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—435/40		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 5-8-25	31000	13000
„ Yesterday do	2000	4000
Exports to date do	26000	17000
Stock at Ports 31-7-25	211000	221000
„ Interior Towns. do	156000	—
„ Liverpool do	642000	414000
Visible Supply 4-8-25	1131000	924000
Quantity in Sight do	1470000	11607000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
3738	3571489	3206957	3600122

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 30th July

1924-25	1923-24
15164	21092

Total Stock in Bombay on 30-7-25 6,00,532 B/s. last year—6,50,825 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 30th July.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	676315	1085203	819600
China	346240	240766	374752
Japan	1622787	1264811	1689091
Coast-Ports	32057	51753	50685
Total	2676399	2642323	2934028
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	5421	1722	2035
China Japan & Coast ports	17945	4409	81

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-1-0	21-4-9	69-11-0

Remarks:—12.45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 11 to 23 points up and Liverpool 21 to 22 points down. We have no very definite opinion either way regarding the future course of prices of American cotton pending the receipt of the Bureau Report which will be received here on the 10th inst.

The local market opened here to-day with new Broach at Rs. 425, old Broach 458, Oomra at Rs. 407 1/2, and Bengals at Rs. 362, and at the time of writing is fairly steady at these rates.

Sampin closed this morning at 332.50, 321.90 and 316.60, for August, November and February, these rates being .60, .20 and .60 down respectively.

Ready Cotton. There was only a small demand yesterday.

Owing to the death of Mr. Virji of Messrs. Narsey Nagsey and Co., our market is closed to-day both for ready and forward business after 2 O'Clock.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs. 2-0 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 458. A/May 1926 Rs. 425 1/2 Oomra D/January Rs. 408.

Bengal D/January Rs. 362.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 6.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	146	293,208	340,523
Central India	577	342,402	301,941
Barsi and Nagar	421	206,780	205,228
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,132	104,066
Berar	203	566,036	646,923
Central Provinces	229	255,771	268,869
Total Oomras	1,576	1,761,329	1,867,247
Dholera	35	312,072	183,734
N.W. Provinces	—	131,231	122,536
Rajputana	131	80,877	89,972
Sind-Punjab	—	362,103	309,104
Broach	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	919	205,119	184,720
Westerns-Northerns	780	113,470	89,794
Cocanada	—	1,759	2,337
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	116	36,691	29,491
Persian	131	6,048	9,415
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	50	65,873	70,007
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	826
Total	3,738	35,71,489	32,66,957

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd July This year.	Last year
Europe	2,014	666,913	1,075,651
Japan & China	1,390	1,368,027	1,493,383
Coast Ports	—	30,830	51,161
Upcountry by Rail	—	15,164	21,092
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	23,398	3,814
Total	3,404	27,04,334	2,645,107

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.30 more enquiry.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.20 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.70
January	23.29
March	23.58
New York Noon Call.	
October	23.81
January	23.41
March	23.71
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.09
January	23.27

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	12.55—.21
January	12.48—.22
March	12.52—.20
May	12.56—.11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

October	12.70 +.15
December	12.63 +.15
January	12.63 +.15
March	12.67 +.15
May	12.71 +.15

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

January	22.75 +.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Scinde, "Good"	9.55
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.95
Scinde, "Fine"	10.35
Bengal, "Good"	9.65
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.05
Bengal, "Fine"	10.45
Oomra, "Good"	10.35
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.75
Oomra, "Fine"	11.15
Broach, "Good"	11.10
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.50
Broach, "Fine"	11.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Upland G. O .C. Liverpool:—

August	12.77—.24
September	12.64—.23
October	12.55—.21
November	12.46—.23
December	12.48—.23
January	12.48—.22
February	12.48—.22
March	12.52—.22
April	12.52—.21
May	12.56—.21
June	12.52—.21
July	12.52—.21
August	12.50—.21

Tone.—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

August	27.65—.30
September	26.30—.30
October	25.45—.30
November	23.70—.30
December	23.20—.30
January	22.60—.30
February	22.55—.30
March	22.35—.30
April	22.30—.30
May	22.25—.30
June	22.20—.30
July	22.25—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Aug. 5.

A telegram from Cairo says that the condition of the Cotton Crop in Lower Egypt is 96 per cent, Middle Egypt 102 per cent, and Upper Egypt 98 per cent of the normal crop.

New York, Aug. 5.

Demand Bills 4.85.43.

(Continued on next page.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000.
Futures at New York.

October	23.97+.11
January	23.56+.21
March	23.89+.24
May	24.23+.23
Spot Cotton at New York	24.50+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.83+.16

Futures at New Orleans.

October	23.33+.17
January	23.54+.19

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/4.
Demand Bills 48.543.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mixed 60 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 5.

Futures at New York.

October	23.97+.11
January	23.56+.21
March	23.89+.24
May	24.23+.23

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 5.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. J./A. sellers 58/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. J/A. sellers 60
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Australian J./A. sellers firm quiet 58
Choice White Karachi J/A. nominal 58/6
Tone:—Cargo paid.
New South Wales Wheat May shipment to Alexandra 57/9
South Australian Wheat April shipment to United Kingdom sailer 57/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 6, 6-30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 0 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	0 0 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	0 0 0	13 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	0 0 0	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White	0 0 0	18 14 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 6 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0	10 2 0
Barley	0 0 0	6 5 0
Castorseed	62 0 0	12 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery		
Jira	16 0 0	
Forward	Rs a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 14 3	
Wheat, Sept	8 5 3	
Linseed May	13 3 0	
Linsetd, Sept	13 7 3	

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Aug/Sept. done £22
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
August done 41/3
Sept/Oct. done value 41/4 1/2

London, Aug. 5.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta A/S. shipment at £22
Linseed La Plata A/S. to hull at £20
Linseed La Plata S/O. shipment £20/3/9
Linseed La Plata J/F. shipment £19 1/4
Wheat Cargo Australian Wheat April sailer at 57 1/2
Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi August shipment to Alexandria at 58
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi arrived and 58 Afloat at 58 1/2

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 5.

Linseed Argentine (La Platt) A/S. sellers paid £20
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) J/F. buyers paid £19 1/4
Tone:—Firm dearer. Moderate trade.
Cottonseed Bombay A/S. sellers firmly held £93/4
Castorseed Bombay A/S. sellers £22 1/2
Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold, per ton £21 3/4 A/S. sellers
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 7/8 A/S. sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 3/8 A/S. nominal
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7/8 A/S. nominal
Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 A/S. nominal
Linseed Bombay £22 7/8 A/S.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Aug./Sept. sellers 15/6
Oct./Dec. sellers 15/9
Jan./Mar. sellers 16
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan./Mar. sellers 16/2 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan./Mar. sellers 16/3 1/4
Tone:—Steadily held.
Buyers only looking on.

London, Aug. 5.

Cuban Sugar August 12 1/8
Exchange in Belgium 10.773
Exchange in Athens 31.000

METALS.

London, Aug. 5.

English best Select Copper £84 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £68 7/6
Copper Braziers £80 1/2
Yellow Metal 68 1/4 net per ton
Hard Spelter 30 7/8
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8

London, Aug. 5.

Tin Block £264 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot S/O. sellers 48
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Aug value 42 /12
Tone:—Very irregular—lower.
Ribbed smoked sheets August paid buyers £42 1/2

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug. 5.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 50
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 49/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction fully steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Bombay, Aug. 6. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Aug. 6. Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchtoka joint		28 0 0
Copper. English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1½ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

COLOUR MARKET.

August, 6.

The market is dull and some business resulted in small packing Alizarines and Napthol Dyes. Magenta Crystals are steady. Fast Red reports a small business. Indenthrine Blue is steady at Rs. 3/6 per lb. Nigrosense Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are in some demand.

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 65/68 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/5 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 2/8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs: 5/8 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10 per lb.
Napthol A. S. Rs. 6 per lb.
Napthol A. B. S. Rs. 7 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	0 15 9
Century	0 15 6
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 6
Elphinstone	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 3
Century per lb.	1 3 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 4 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 6
Textile per lb.	1 4 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb.	1 3 9
Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	1 2 6
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Western Mill per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 4 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 8 0
Phoenix per piece	5 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 8 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5 8 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	9 11 0
Hindustan	9 12 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 9
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 9

SHARES.

London, Aug. 5.

Hongkong Bank £138 1/2
Chartered Bank £19 7/8
National Bank 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank £9 3/4
Eastern Bank £6 1/16

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 5.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	70 4
Baroda	50	4	70 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	23 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500		1405
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362 8
Union	72	—	3 7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	27⅝
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30
Katni Cement D.	40	—	95
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47.4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	830
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142 8
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	114
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	87
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	78
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	46
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	150
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	72
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	82 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	182 8
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	85
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	492 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	820
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	60 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	816 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	365
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	280
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	240
New Berar	500	80	775
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	130
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357.3
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	87 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	92
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	4 10
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	17-8	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	20 p.c.	337-8
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	675
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	90
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	27 4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	56 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	14 12
Thacker	50	—	200
Telephone	50	1	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	32-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	600
Vulcan	10	6 ans	
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	400
Alliance	100	—	60
Apollo	50	—	10 8
Assur Virjee	100	—	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	810
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	370
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	35
Century	100	20y	343 12
Central India O.	100	16	462 8
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	103 12
Coorla	100	7	150
Crescent	100	6	205
Currimbhoy	250	—	352 8
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	590
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	275
Edward Sassoon	200	—	140
Elphinstone O.	100	—	26
Emperor Edward	500	—	330
Fazulbhoy	250	25	821 4
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	750
Globe	100	—	47 84
Gokak	100	7	103 12
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10 25
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	213 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	—
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	396 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	10 12
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	87 8
Kilachand	25	—	5 12
Kohinoor	500	—	1010
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	27 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	117 8
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2400
Mathuradas	100	—	160
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	110
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	112 8
New City of Bombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	295
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	452 8
Phoenix	100	15	435
Planet	100	—	15
Premier	100	—	65
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30 8
Sassoon Silk	500	—	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9400
Simplex	250	—	108 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	70
Standard	500	100	1375
Swadeshi	100	18	452 8
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	—	75
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

Ahmedabad Advance				390
Bombay Cotton				420
Bombay Dyeing	811-4	812-8	810	811-4
Century	345	346-4	342-8	343-12
Central India	465	462-8	465	462-8
Colaba Land				103-12
Crescent				206-4
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	821-4	823-12	815-12	821-4
Finlay				132-8
Globe				47-8
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				213-12
Indore Malwa	395			396-4
Kohinoor				1010
Madhowjee				117-8
Mathuradas				160
Meyer Sassoon				110
Mysore				111-4
New Great	297-8	297-8	295	295
Pabaney				275
Pearl	452-8			452-8
Phoenix				435
Simplex	—			108-12
Swadeshi	455			452-8
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mill				75

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	130
Bombay Steam	75
,, Tram Co., Oad.	95
Bundi Cement	7
Indian Cement	27-8
Central India Mining	27-8
Katni Cement Ord.	30
Shivrajpur	47-4
Tata Hydro	816 4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	14-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	57-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87/-.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/1.
Tone Market:—Quiet.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD

Bombay, August 5,

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 31st July to 4th August, 1925	8593	8800	—207
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 4th August, 1925	3569620	3266691	+302929
Shipments for the bi-week from 31st July to 4th August, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	410		—410
Continent	9400	9142	+258
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1227	11984	—10757
Total	10627	21536	—10909
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 4th August 1925			
United Kingdom	66991	149041	—82050
Continent	609324	936162	—326838
China	345240	240756	+104484
Japan	1622787	1264611	+358176
Coast Ports	32057x	51753	—19696
Total	2676399	2642323	+34076
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	5421	1722	+3699
,, China, Japan & Coast Ports	17945	4409	+13536

xIncluding 9679 bales for U. S. of America

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 5.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 5.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. sellers 41

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 13-16.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.
London—Rome Liras 133.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Aug. 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 5/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4.411 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 dull.

London, Aug. 5.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Idle
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.
Bars Sold £ 51.000.
Sovereigns for Export to India £65.000.
Sovereigns for Export to Argentine £15,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
BBank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	212
Japan	113 1/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	26.30
Amsterdam	12.09
Switzerland	25.01

London, Aug. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.50.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40.
Exchange on London in Italy 133.42.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 5/8 +.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 5/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 9/16 +.1/8
Conversion Loan £77 1/4 +.3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 5/16 +.1/16
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st, 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 7/8

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3 months London discounts 4-1/4 p.c.
6 months London discounts 4-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 1-3/4 p.c.
Fixed deposit rate for one month 1-1/2 per cent.
Fixed deposit rate for three months 1-1/2 per cent.
Fixed deposits rate for six months 3 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/

London, Aug. 5.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½d.
Silver ready d. 32-0.
Silver forward d. 32-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and idle. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market closed featureless.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Ready:—21-5.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21-5, at 6 p.m. 21-5.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-4-3, at 6 p.m. 21-4-3.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-4, at 6 p.m. 21-4.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-2-9.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-3-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Readdy:—72-4.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 72-3, lowest 72-2, at 6 p.m. 72-3.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72-1, lowest 71-15, at 6 p.m. 72.
Vaida Asho.—Opening 71-4, lowest 71-13 at 6 p.m. 71-14.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-12-0.
Vaida Asho.—Opening 1-4.
Tone:—Market quiet.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, August 8.

S.S. "Razmak", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's lecture on "Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army within 10 years," Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 10.

Royal Asiatic Society:—Paper by D. J. M. Unvala on "Syntheticism in Indian Iconography." illustrated by lantern slides Town Hall at 6-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Aug. 7 (Fri.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
Aug. 8 (Sat.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sun.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 10 (Mon.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SHIRINBAI S. B. Hajeebhoy (daughter of Sir Mahomed Hajeebhoy) died yesterday morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-day.

TUTICORIN SOCIAL GATHERING.—The annual gathering of Tuticorinens will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—A Dance will be held in celebration of the 42nd Anniversary of the Instituto at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the 11th August, 1925, in the Hall of the Instituto.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.—At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, 189 patients were treated in the month of July, of whom 150 were males and 39 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

SEND OFF TO SIR G. CLARKE.—Under the Joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S Association and Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union it is proposed to give a send off and an address to Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Kt., on the eve of his retirement in Bombay G. P. O. to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—Social Workers' Training Class. The Social Workers' Training Class will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, when Dr. H. V. Telak will deliver a lecture on "Health and Hygiene", and Mr. L. G. Khare, on "Certain Aspects of Labour Organisation."

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL UNION.—The new session of the Elphinstone College Hostel Union began with a condolence meeting held in honour of the death of Deshbandhu Das on 5th August, 1925, at 9-30 p.m. Mr. D. G. Vinod, B.A., the Hon. General Secretary, of the Hostel Union expounded the arresting aspects of Deshbandhu's life and put forth the following proposition which was duly passed and sent to the members of the bereaved family: "The Hostel Union of the Elphinstone College records its deep sorrow and sympathies at the death of Deshbandhu Das."

DEATH OF MR. P. GLYNN MESSENT.—News has been received by cable of the death in London on the 4th instant of Mr. P. Glynn Messent, C.I.E., late Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust. The late Mr. Messent, who was 63 years of age at the time of his death, retired from Bombay in 1920 after a service of 35 years in the employ of the Trust. He held the post of Chief Engineer for 21 years, during which time he was largely responsible for the successful prosecution of those great engineering schemes, the Alexandra and Hughes Docks, Mazagon, Sewri Reclamation and the Port Trust Railway, which have played so important a part in the growth and development of the Port and City of Bombay. Mr. Messent received the honour of C.I.E., in 1914 on the occasion of the opening of Alexandra Dock. On his retirement he became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wolfe Barry and Partners, West Minster, the Consulting Engineers and Agents in London of the Bombay Port Trust.

LATE DESHBANDHU C. R. DAS

CONDOLENCE FROM KABUL.

Sreemati Basanti Devi received the following telegram from Mr. Abdul Hadi, Commercial Minister, President of the Meeting, Kabul on 1st August:—

Afghans, Persians, Turks, Arabs and Indians held a meeting sincerely regretting irreparable loss India sustained by great Indian Leader Deshbandhu Das's death. Kindly accept condolence.

POONA RACES
TO-MORROW, 8TH AUGUST
High Dividend WIN and PLACE
RACE TIPS By
VOX STELLARUM
Rs. 15 a Card.

Concession Rate for Whole Season. Available early on Race Mornings only in Bombay at BOMBAY BOOK MART, (opp. Victoria Terminus) Times Building and G. P. O. BOOKSTALL.

And at the following Agencies in POONA:—

CORNAGLIA'S Successors, 12, Arsenal Road.

CAFE' CRITERION, 323, Main Street.

PIONEER COMMERCIAL DEPOT, East Street.

MATHER & CO., 12, Arsenal Road.

Room No. 36, POONA HOTEL.

SEQUEL TO BROKEN BETROTHAL.

FIANCE DEMANDS HIS PRESENTS BACK.

The case in which Akbar Alli Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy charged Carimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy with criminal misappropriation in respect of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 21,000 came up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Oscar Brown, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader appeared for the complainant, hile Mr. Frank Oliveira Advocate, with Mr. Bhave, pleader, appeared for the accused.

BETROTHAL AND PRESENTS.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the complainant, were that in February, 1920, he was betrothed to Sugrabai, the daughter of the accused who is his uncle. According to Borah customs the complainant gave money presents, ornaments and clothes to his fiancee and the accused on Id and other festive occasions valued at Rs. 21,000. Subsequently, the complainant filed an application in the High Court for the management of the estate of his deceased father. This seemed to have embittered the feelings of the accused who broke off the betrothal, in accordance with the customs prevailing in their community the accused ought to have returned the ornaments and presents as soon as the betrothal was broken off But as he did not do so the complainant sent a letter through Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors, demanding the return of the presents. In reply to the letter the accused denied having ever received the ornaments and hence this complaint.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Akbar Ali, the complainant, in his examination-in-chief put in some letters he received from the accused's daughter inforning him that her father prevented her from visiting the complainant, that her parents were thinking of breaking up the betrothal and that the presents he had given her were kept separate in order to be returned to him. In one of the letters Sugrabai wrote that in case the bethrothal was broken up, she would commit suicide.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oliveira the complainant stated he did not receive any gifts from the girl's parents on bethrothal ceremony, beyond Rs. 21 by way of *salam* money, a diamond pin and a suit. So far as he remembered, he did not get any gold watch and chain.

He did not make any memo of the presents given to the girl nor of the presents received from the girl's parents at the time.

Asked whether he had any evidence to show that the accused had misappropriated the ornaments, the witness stated that he had made an affadavit in the Court that he learnt that the accused had pledged the ornaments and there was another person who supported him in his allegations.

Mr. Oliveira: "When did you definitely come to know about the misappropriation?"

Witness:—"From different proceedings of cases against the accused in the High Court and specially in one of the judgments of Justice Taraporewalla in which ....."

Mr. Oliveira: "I do not want that."

Mr. Brown: "My learned friend has invited the information, I tried to conduct the case as clean as I could and did not bring any of the insolvency proceedings and other cases in which the accused has been involved."

The Court then rose for lunch.

FIANCEE'S EVIDENCE.

Sugrabai, the daughter of the accused, was next examined. She said she was living at present with her father. She was bethrothed to the complainant four or five years ago and the betrothal ceremony was gone through at the complainant's residence. On that occasion she was presented with a pair of pearl bracelets, a pair of diamond earrings, pearl and ruby necklaces and a few articles of clothing. She denied she received any presents—ornaments, clothes or cash—from the complainant on Id and other festival day or on her birthdays since the bethrothal. Counsel mentioned several occasions on which according to the prosecution she had been presented with rings, pins, etc., set with precious stones, but she denied she received any one of them. To her knowledge nothing was given to her father either. Proceeding, she admitted she had written letters to the complainant during the period when her relations with him were good. Shown a letter and asked whether it was in her hand, she wanted time to go through the whole letter because the complainant was in the habit of imitating her handwriting. She eventually admitted it was written by her. Another letter dated December 4, 1922 was shown to her and she owned up her authorship thereof. She admitted having written therein that she would retain only a handkerchief, a photo of the complainant, Rs. 1-4 and another article and if her father broke off the engagement the rest of the things would be returned to him. Asked whether she recognised it was obligatory on her to return them, she replied she then thought they were to be returned.

The case is proceeding.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Continuing her evidence on Thursday, Sugrabai said that she paid no attention to the pleasures of the world and that she had decided to keep those four things as a memento which could be accounted for when both of them met on the Doomsday Her attention was then drawn to a passage in one of her letters "These rupees which you had given in *salam* to my mother and father and those given to me on the Id and other occasions have been kept aside" She said she could not say how she came to write it. It might have been written through mistake. Whatever money she had received from the complainant used to be sent back immediately. She had also written "The jewellry and clothes received have been kept on one side and they say they will be returned to your house. ....." "My dear, I have to write to you that it is the desire of my father and mother to break off the engagement because you wish to file the case of the receiver....." "I have done my best to prevent the breaking off the engagement, but my mother will not allow me If the jewellery and the clothes are sent back I will commit suicide by swallowing a diamond." This she said, she wrote in a childish freak as she was then quite young.

The case was adjourned to August 14.

THE RETURN.

READING AND BIRDWOOD.

H. E. the Earl of Reading, Governor-General of India, accompanied by H. E. Countess of Reading arrived in Bombay by S. S. "Narkunda" at 10 a.m. yesterday (Thursday). No sooner the steamer arrived at the mole, than H. E. the Governor of Bombay came at the Ballard Pier with his staff and directly embarked on the steamer to see the Viceroy. They had a confabulation for about an hour and at 11 a.m. the Viceroy accompanied by H. E. the Countess of Reading disembarked at the Ballard Pier. A number of Government officials were present at the mole, among whom were the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, the Director Royal Indian Marine, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. J. P. Brander, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Henry Macnaghten, and Sir Ernest Jackson. H. H. the Nawab of Rampur and H. H. Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal garlanded their Excellencies. His Excellency the Viceroy left by a special train for Simla from Ballard Pier immediately and H. E. the Governor of Bombay too accompanied him as far as Dadar.

By the same steamer also arrived Field Marshal Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief of India who left Bombay by another special train for Simla.

A salute of 31 guns was fired for the Viceroy and 19 guns for the Commander-in-Chief.

AN INCIDENT.

A police sergeant on duty at the mole seemed to have been fired with overzeal to do his job and in doing so did not spare even the press representatives in hustling them in a line. A representative of a daily paper being rudely handled, he immediately drew the attention of the Commissioner of Police, who we understand, has promised an enquiry into the matter.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

The discussion on Dr. Besant's Bill arranged under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Politics and Science, was concluded on Wednesday evening in the Servants of India Society's Hall.

Mr. S. G. Warty said that the masses did not support the Bill because they were themselves not able to assume power just at present and were distrustful of the classes who would get power if the Bill became law at once. He found fault with the provisions of the Bill regarding the Legislatures as being over-elaborate.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkedas condemned the idea of self-government by stages. He said that India was economically bleeding fast and profusely and unless her own sons got full power at once to heal her wounds, the country would be faced with disaster. Industrial backwardness should not, he said, be made an argument in favour of our unfitness, as Swaraj itself was necessary to foster our industries.

Mr. Deole said that Dr. Besant should have first secured general support for the Bill in India before proceeding to England.

Mr. R. S. Padhidri said that if the Congress had not as yet formally supported the Bill it was not because it disapproved of the Bill, but because it was busy in its own way to create the power behind the Bill.

Mr. Laxmi Narain supported Mr. Jamnadas and said it was too late in the day to doubt our fitness for Swaraj.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, after replying to the criticisms on his paper, said that the Bill should be patiently studied without passion and should be presented to Parliament only after it is perfected and generally accepted by India.

Mr. Mavji Govindji, the chairman, congratulated Mr. Padhye upon his thoughtful and thought-provoking paper on the Bill. He said that the Bill was not a hastily got up thing but it was the result of nearly three years patient toil with some of the best brains of the country devoting their talent and experience to the framing of it. He wondered at the talk of our unfitness for Swaraj when even the King-Emperor and the Viceroy had admitted our fitness.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

+4

A cable received from New York at 4 a.m. stated

Thursday's closing rate. +4

WORLI KOLIWADA SCHEME.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST.

The fishermen of Worli had mustered strong in the Marvadi Vidyalaya on Thursday to protest against the Worli Koliwada Scheme foisted upon them by the Improvement Trust. A number of Koli women were also present at the meeting who evinced a keen interest in the proceedings of the meeting. A number of the residents of the locality including the Kolis spoke of the hardships and the wrong the scheme entailed upon them. Mankubai, an old Koli woman seemed to have expressed the mind of the Kolis better than any other speaker when at the end of the meeting she came on the platform and exclaimed very pathetically "Better it were if our *mabap sarkar* were to take our very lives than drive us from our ancestral hearths and homes and take the very bread from our mouths. We have no other occupation to fall back upon when our ancestral trade of catching and selling fish is taken from us. When we are asked to leave Worli how can we ply our old trade?" She characterized the action of the Trust as nothing short of destroying the whole race of honest and hardworking Kolis.

At the outset Mr. Patel read a letter from Father Dias, sympathising with the meeting and expressing his inability to attend the same.

Mr. V. J. Patel who presided at the meeting said the Worli Koliwada Scheme was sprung upon the Kolis as a surprise by the Improvement Trust. It was misnomer to call it an improvement scheme, as it meant the destruction of thousands of Kolis for the sake of a handful of rich men

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay including the Kolis of Worli places on record its emphatic disapproval of scheme No. 52 of the Bombay City Improvement Trust relating to Worli Koliwada. A development scheme of uncertain success and doubtful value it proposes the dishousing of 2,000 fishermen rendering them homeless and depriving them of their ancestral trade of fishing in which they are engaged for the last 500 years and more. This meeting therefore urges on the Bombay City Improvement Trust and the Government of Bombay either to abandon the scheme altogether or so to modify it as will retain to the fishermen their dwelling places and means of carrying on their trade undisturbed and will otherwise involve a minimum of interference with the economic life of the village."

PARSI WOMAN DROWNED IN WELL.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Miss Hirabai Dhunjishaw Mistry residing at Parsiwada Lane, Khetwadi who was accidentally drowned in a well in her house on Wednesday afternoon while cleaning the top of the well

Avanbai, the mother of the deceased said the deceased went to clean the top of the well behind their house. The deceased stepped on a tin sheet which was on the mouth of the well and the sheet gave way in consequence of which she fell into the well. Witness raised an alarm and the people came up. The firebrigade men were sent for and two ghatis dived into the well and brought up the dead body of her daughter. There was no one near by when the deceased was cleaning the top of the well.

The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Government Securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 Rs. 95/13, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928, 105/15, 6 per cent. bonds 1927, 102/10 do 1930 104/8.

Banks.—Karnani Industrial Bank 5/10.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 61.

Jutes.—Bally 252, Alliance 649, Auckland 282, Budge Budge 462, Clive 44, Dalhousie 436/8, Delta 495, Empire 57/2, Fort William 416/8, Kanknarrah 519, Lansdowne 329, Lawrence 666/8, National 31, Northbrook 60, Presidency 8/6, Standard 477/8,.

Coals:—Banajorah 9/8, Burrakur 24/12, Raneegunge 40, Satpukuria and Asansol 3/2, Seebpore 32/8, Sendra 15/10, Union 16/10.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon ord. 10-12, Bengal Flour 105, Triton Insurance 122, British India Corporation ord. 4/5, Midnapore Zemindary 123.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

A PUBLIC APPEAL.

IN AID OF WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

It is not often that Karnatak comes into the limelight, much less with the subscription list. Her first attempt in this direction, however, is in connection with a thoroughly deserving object namely the amelioration of the sufferings of the women of Karnatak. The Indian Women's Aid Society of Hubli which was founded in 1915 has been doing excellent work and the Women's Hospital conducted by this Society to provide medical attendance for women through women doctors is in need of further expansion. The latest report of the Society states that the Hospital has so far treated 1,40,000 women and children. Half a lakh of rupees is required for constructing a hospital building on uptodate lines, and generous help from Government and the N. M. Wadia Charities have set the seal of approval on the scheme. Subscripmay be addressed to Hon. Secretary, Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli.

POONA RACES.

SATURDAY AUGUST 8TH.

HORSES LEF IN.

1st Race Starts 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Div. I.

(Terms Arabs III Div.)

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Raad 9-3, Sanderson 8-13, Ballard 8-12, Baikees 8-12, Peninsula 8-10, Mookif 8-10, Mootrub 8-8, Badran 8-8, Creamrose 8-8, Mocaad 8-8, Tamaran 8-6, Noori 8-4, Dooraid 8-4, Young Jawad 8-2, Wanderer 8-2, Othello 8-2, Grey Mark 8-2, Rifle 8-2, India 7-12, Hajlan 7-12, Hopeful 7-12, Delight 7-12, Red Lips 7-12, Adonis 7-12, Marseilles 7-12; Harden 7-8, Namoos 7-8, My Moon 7-1, Bucknell 7-1.

2nd Race at 3-0 p.m.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Div. II.

(Terms Arabs III Div.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Zaib 9-3, Solomon's Sonfi 9-3, Prince Royal 9-0, Paleface 8-13, Dawood 8-12, Sea Spray 8-11, Young Tara 8-8, Ferozeshah 8-8, Witness 8-6, Faisal 8-4, Himalaya 8-4, Agab 8-4, Silver King 8-2, Varid 8-0, Grey Fox 8-0, Tiger King 7-12, Hyder Pasha 7-12, Falak 7-12, Nayom 7-12, Candidate 7-12, Cheerful 7-12, Natak 7-12, Highflag 7-12, Kanze 7-12, Hampstead 7-8, Mooharib 7-8, Guff 7-8, Annis 7-8, Arbian Star 7-1.

3rd Race at 3-30 p.m.

THE NASRIYER PLATE (Div. III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Terms Arabs III Div.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Tripoli 9-3, Angora 9-2, Jaffer 8-11, Gatia, 8-11, Munawar 8-10, Vadnan 8-8, Gunge 8-4, British Mark 8-4, Amood 8-2, Koorish 8-2, Nashat Beg 8-2, Goorjee 8-2, Andra Valley 8-2, Mountain King 8-0, Pride 7-12, Hurchan 7-12, Dileyan 7-12, Shahir 7-12, Narcissus 7-12, Maklis Beg 7-12, Simmah 7-12, Ariff 7-12, Bounty 7-12, Zaglool 7-12, Sunshine 7-8, Ravi 7-8, Najian 7-8, Little Jim 7-1.

4th Race at 4-0 p.m.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE (Div. IV.).—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Terms Arabs III. Div.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Cairo 9-3, Young Takreet 9-3, Hawam 9-2, Muntaha 9-2, Yildiz 8-11, Roscoff 8-11, Fayez 8-10, Moostashar 8-8, Ghatass 8-8, Towfik 8-6, Yeasur 8-4, Goolfalah 8-4, Vin 8-4, Zulu 8-4, Sicander 8-2, Daham 8-2, Arab Prince 7-12, Argentine 7-12, Rashid Lasha 7-12, Desert Knight 7-12, Perrins Hope 7-12, Weldon 7-12, Mooafak 7-12, Radium 7-12, Kalipha 7-8, Nevis 7-8, Royal George 7-1, Sayyar 6-11.

5th Race at 4-30 p.m.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Terms for Maiden Horses).

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Headstrong 9-3, Heat Wave 9-0, Rock Honey 8-11, Sophie II. 8-11, Hot Lips 8-11, Domestic Bond 8-8, Radhapiari 8-8, Surekha 8-8.

6th Race at 5 p.m.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—7 furlongs.

(Handicap Arabs I Div.)

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250 third, Rs. 750.

Rose Hill 9/2, Adwan 9/2, Karikata 9/1, Maylah 9, Tipperary 8/10, Faithful 8/9, Cessation 8/8, Hatchel 8/8, Marshal Petain 8/7, Earl 8/4, Hazal 8/2, Rarity 8/1, Kooleh 8, Joyous 7/13, Gosub 7/11, Safety 7/10, Alder 7/9, Khataf 7/6, and Sun Spray 7/6.

7th Race at 5-30 p.m.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—1 mile.

(Handicap Horse II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

French Briar 9-4, Ox Trot 9-4, Katerfelto 9-1, Prasidas 8-11, Murmansk 8-9, Maryland 8-8, Uritoi 8-7, Miss Evans 8-4, School Boy 8-3, Entailed 8, Footpedal 8, Rakings 8, Pom Pom 7-13, Red Cross Boy 7-12, Callis 7-9, Margaret Joyce 7-8, My Realm 7-7, Sance 7-7, Magical 7-6, Love Glass 7-4, Talaat Bey 7-3, Wait for Me 7, Ballyfare 7.

8th Race at 6 p.m.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

(Terms for Horses II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Barbary 9-12, Wood Harmony 9-8, Britomart 9-8, Riverine 9-5, Velocity 9-3, Mist 9-3, Glastonbury 9-3, Phlox 9, Gay Brook 8-11, La Belle Frusquin 8-8, Scotch Jewel 8-8, Divide 8-8, Tittenhurst 8-8, Be Careful 8-2, and Steel Blue 7-12.

9th Race 6-30 p.m.

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—7 furlongs.

(Handicap Arabs II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350.

Sahoo 9, Hazim 9, Dilawar 8-12, Peach Bitter 8-12, Mallkizaman 8-9, Hamiar 8-9, Shahzada 8-9, Mozan 8-8, Costa Rica 8-4, Mamnoon 8-4, Security 8-3, Mashur 8-3, Dirrah 8-3, Cossack 8-2, Silver Cloud 8-1, Laxmiprasad 7-12, Summerton 7-12, Maxim 7-8, Sinnah 7-8, Elser 7-5, and Naldera 7-4.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, August 5.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began to-day:—

Gloucestershire vs. Middlesex at Bristol: Gloucestershire 271 for 9 (Dipper 87, Hammond 51, Bloodworth 50.)

Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire at Leicestershire 222, Yorkshire 19 for no wickets.

Warwickshire vs. Glamorgan at Birmingham:—Glamorgan 176 (D. Davies 66, Partridge 5 for 56). Warwickshire 130 for 7.

Northamptonshire vs. Derbyshire at Northampton.—Northamptonshire 201 (W. Timms 67, Cadman 4 for 42). Derbyshire 66 for three.

Somerset vs. Hampshire at Taunton.—Somerset 104 (Kennedy 5 for 32 Boyes 5 for 43). Hampshire 105 for 3.

Kent vs. Sussex at Canterbury:—Kent 234 for 3 (Hardinge 82, Woolley 118).

Lancashire vs. Essex at Blackpool.—Essex 98 (Sibbles 3 for 17 Watson 4 for 26) Lancashire 52 for 3.—Reuter.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

B.B.A.F.I. DRAW AGAIN.

EXCITEMENT ON THE COOPERAGE.

The weather on Thursday was hardly conducive to good football, but the meeting between the Royal Artillery and the B. B. A.F.I., provided a display which was ample reward to the enthusiasts who turned out to witness the game. There were some bad blunders, but the players could not be held responsible. The Battalion seem to have experienced bad luck when pitted against the best teams in the division. Two weeks ago they had the game in hand when the Yorks equalised in the last five minutes. Last evening's game was a repetition of that incident. They started well by drawing first blood, Long sending in a stiff one, in the first minute, and James could not hold it. A strenuous struggle ensued which was broken by Cohen handling in the fatal area. Smith took the penalty kick and scored. The A. F. I. transferred play to the other end where they forced a corner. Greenhill sent in a well-placed shot which was pushed out deliberately by a half back, the referee awarding a penalty kick which was converted by Long. At the interval the Battalion led by the odd goal in three. On resumption the struggle continued evenly, the Gunners trying hard for the equaliser. Both sides missed good opportunities. Five minutes before the end Crisp rushed out of his goal during the course of a corner, and Acomb took the opportunity of tapping the ball into an empty goal. The Gunners continued pressing and Smith was unfortunate to shoot awry.

B. B. A. F. I.—Crisp; Traber and Taylor; Leontzini, Cohen and Thomes; Mitten, Long, Mantle, Greenhill and D'Agorne.

R. A.—James, Messey and Addison; Bould, Gingall and Daniels; French, Smith, Mason, Acomb and Linthorne.

Referee.—Mr. E. J. Turner.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 6th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925	June 1st to 6th Aug. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 36	37 31	51 40	25 51
Fort	0 35	41 59	52 84	27 91
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 70	39 94	49 12	
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Very. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The monsoon has been active in all parts except the North-west.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, and East and North Punjab, Coorg and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, North-west Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Bhamo one and a half inches; Silchar four; Cherapunji and Darjeeling three; Noakhali, Balasore and Puri two; Balbhanga three; Gaya and Benares one and a half; Gorakhpur one; Meerut and Dehra Run four; Mussooree, Sialkot, Sutna and Jubbulpore one; Raipur and Jegdalpur one and a half; Ratnagiri and Karwar one; Mangalore and Calicut two; Hyderabad Deccan and Nizamabad three.

Forecast:—Increase in Bombay and West of Central Provinces.—A.P.

MONSOON DURING LAST WEEK.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The monsoon during the week ending to-day was on the whole normally active but the rainfall distribution was very irregular. It was in large excess in the Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan and greater part of Madras and in moderate to large defect in Konkan and in greater part of the Deccan and of North-east India.—A.P.

Reports of rainfall received from 146 stations in plains during the past twenty-four hours show that the total actual rainfall was sixty-three inches that is seven inches above normal.—A. P.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		Ag. h. m	h	Aug.	ft in	a. m
Thu	6	12 42	30	6	5 57	14 3
		.. ..	..		8 44	16 3
Fri	7	0 49	27 5	7	6 42	15 0
		13 21	30 1		19 29	17 3
Sat	9	2 24	28 7	9	8 11	17 4
		14 40	28 1		20 59	17 1
Sun	10	3 16	28 1	0	9 0	18 9
		15 22	26 8		21 51	17 8
M	3	1033	29 2	3	3 34	15 1
		22 19	27 6		16 30	18 4
Tu	11	4 16	25 5	11	10 0	20 3
		16 8	25 8		22 55	18 4
W	12	5 38	24 9	12	11 32	21 4
		17 8	24 6			

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1925.

SURENDRANATH.

In the death of Surendranath Banerjea we lose almost the last representative of a tradition that has passed. The clouds of latter-day agitation which he opposed, are apt to darken in popular memory the brilliant services he had rendered for fifty years of doughty agitation. There will be two opinions regarding the most efficient period of his career. Nationalists will hold that up to the age of 70 he retained the full fervour of his patriotic qualities; foreign critics will maintain that it was in the last seven years of his life that his faculties matured to fruition. The difference in estimate must not blind us to the marvellous work he performed in the organisation of public opinion in the country. He started under the inspiration of Keshub Chandra Sen and Vidyasagar, and he had imbibed through Burke and Bentham a chivalrous faith in the essential humaneness of British imperialism. The trait clung to him throughout life. The Indian National Congress was moored on that belief and when the decadence of British rule drove it away from that sheet-anchor, Surendranath was left in distress and bewilderment. As long as the general trust of the people coincided with Surendranath's mid-Victorian faith, he was tremendously effective. When trust was blotted out by arrogance and folly, Surendranath dropped out as a straggler on the wrong track; he became a man with a grievance against his own people and he bewailed the growth of irreverance; he disdained the ascetic rituals of latter-day patriotism and he battled against the heresy of bare-footed pilgrims taking the place of learned Gladstonians. The founders of the Congress laboured in sacrifice, but they were not trained in the squalid trappings of poverty, and Surendranath could not bide the sight of political Franciscans who rose to leadership without the rote of Western conceptions and formulas. He was shocked at the idea of the cobbler being better than the lawyer. His whole constitution rebelled against the fear of being left out and if there was bitterness in his last days, we should remember that the grievances he ungenerously nourished to his own hurt, were not solely of his creation. At the decline, he innocently deluded the Government into the notion that his name signified a great following. He was dazed at the surprise of events. Until his over-throw in the elections of 1923, he mis-guaged public opinion and repeated the boring tale that the Moderates had saved the Reforms. After his disillusionment, he massed all the measured artillery of his words to destroy C. R. Das and the Swaraj party. Surendranath was too great a man to be cowed down by threats and the Bamfylde-Fuller manner was replaced by wheedling tactics which were more successful. The last phase of Surendranath should be indulgently explained in his obituary, because once we sweep aside the aberrations of his unsettled days as a leader, we see in him a patriot cast in the heroic mould.

So intense was the fire of his patriotism that if we conceived him without it he would be reduced to a strident carpet-bagger; but his patriotism sustained him in forty years of agitation and made him one of the supreme assets of our national progress. He did not possess the intellectual profundity of Ranade or the masterly strategy of Pherozeshah Mehta; but once a cause was formulated he could storm the country with propaganda. After the initiation of the Congress, he started provincial conferences auxiliary to the central body. The official phalanx was pitted against him in Bengal when, as a dismissed Civilian, he sought to retrieve his career as journalist, educationist and agitator. Public life in those days had to sail uncharted seas, but Surendranath was a mariner to the manner born. It is said that the European temperament is like cataracts and water-falls while the Eastern temperament is calm as the still lagoons and the seven seas. Surendranath had the fine temper of restless action which is the gift of the Western agitator. Das had serenity, introspection, responsiveness of spirit; Surendranath thought and spoke in Midlothian periods, sonerous, far-reaching, combative. In 1889, the first Congress deputation to England was appointed, consisting of Hume, Mehta, Manmohun Ghose, W. C. Bonnerjea, Sharifuddin, Norton, Mudholkar and Banerjea. The hurricane campaign he pursued, earned for him a reputation unsurpassed in the annals of English eloquence. The tone of his oratory was a blend of Gladstone and Shakespeare's Mark Antony, and it obtained such a grip on his mind that his old-age utterances had the manner of reverberant echoes. Twice he presided over the Congress and he was one of the sovereign figures of India when the Partition of Bengal came as a challenge to his organising capacity and explosive vigour.

The Partition was the unblessed mother of a brood of evils, not the least of which was the arrival of anarchism in Bengal. Its parentage is non-Indian. The agitation which Surendranath prosecuted was crowned with success. He was arrested, he was oppressed, but there was no abatement of his demonstrations of Swadeshi. It was then that he uttered the paradox that he was a Bengali first and an Indian afterwards. He had a robust constitution and he had the resources of a well-furnished mind when he plunged into the turmoil of public life; he was a contrast to the type of anaemic men with anaemic minds who before their routine-turn would push themselves forward to his great annoyance. He spoke as he wrote, he wrote as he spoke and he was heavy even in his flippancies. Until he joined the mockery of diarchic government and even after it, his career was like that of other distinguished Indians of his generation. It was cramped by the limitations of honourable public service commensurate with native talent; it was the tragedy of unfulfilment. As Minister he did more than any other Minister did in the first triennium by piloting the Calcutta Municipal Act. Considering his exceptional flair for public work, it was a scanty performance; but there is the supreme extenuation that he had throughout his life to share the artificial disabilities imposed upon Indians. Das had his periods of gloom because of the immensity of his commitments and a natural pensiveness of temperament. Surendranath was buoyed by the exuberance of his own energy and the evanascent rage of his enterprises kept up his optimism. He fought until the very last, but in the evening of his life he directed all his artillery against the advance-guard of his own countrymen. Often did it seem that he had definitely survived his usefulness and that he was the sport of stale catchwords and obsolescent policies. But Surendranath did devote his three-score-years-and-ten for the galvanising of public life in the country. If others carried the flag onward, we should for ever gratefully cherish the strenuous sacrifice of men like Surendranath who had already covered long marches with the grim trend of destiny. He was a man with the element of greatness in him and his loss accentuates the tragedy of Bengal's widowhood.

THE TEMPLE OF CO-OPERATION.

The opening by Sir Leslie Wilson of the building which has been constructed by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute as a memorial to the public services of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey is a landmark in the history of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. The co-operative movement had its origin in Bombay, as in other provinces, in the year 1905 with the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. The first stage in its evolution was reached in the year 1911 when the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was brought into existence through the combined efforts of the late Sir Vithaldas and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. Even though the number of co-operative societies was then less than five hundred, and their requirements in respect of finance were being met by deposits raised locally or from friends of the movement, Sir Vithaldas and his co-workers could visualize the future developments, and very rightly decided that if the growth was to be on a financially sound basis, the movement should have the support of a sound banking institution. They also foresaw —what officials and non-official workers in other provinces have begun to recognize only very recently—that agricultural finance, especially if it is to assist in the redemption of agricultural indebtedness and the improvement of the land, must have the backing of the State and the strong position which the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank now holds is due to the persistent advocacy of this principle by the promoters of the Bank which secured its acceptance by the Government of the day.

Co-operation does not, however, depend for its success merely on the provision of financial facilities or the adoption of sound financial methods. Although essentially an economic movement, co-operation is a force which seeks to alter the basis of our social fabric and aims at bringing about a change in the outlook and conceptions of the people. Though few realize it, co-operation is as important a movement for revolutionizing the thoughts and activities of mankind as is socialism; it seeks to substitute in place of the self-interest which dominates society to-day the conception of the common good of all, secured by collective endeavour. As the movement in this Presidency progressed, a few among its ardent followers began to feel the need for a wider diffusion of the gospel for which it stood and for a practical recognition of its ideals and methods. The first beginnings of this educational work lay in the training classes organized by the Servants of India Society and these pioneer efforts were succeeded by the opening of a co-operative library and the starting of an English journal. These initial efforts suffered from lack of coordination, and in one of the earliest issues of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" there appeared an article, "Wanted—A Plunkett," which was a call to national workers to take part in this movement and a plea for the starting of a popular non-official body, like the famous Irish Agricultural Organization Society, to direct and further co-operative work. This was the genesis of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute which was started in 1918, and was intended to develop the co-operative movement to serve as a centre for co-operative activities, to promote the study of co-operation and questions connected with it and to ascertain and represent the views of co-operators on matters affecting the movement.

As observed above, the opening of this building marks the third stage in the evolution of the movement. Though a body of only seven years' standing the Central Co-operative Institute has come to be recognized as a force in the co-operative movement in this Presidency and as a model which other provinces and Indian States seek to imitate. It has started branches in the four linguistic divisions of the Presidency, as also in Bombay City and Khandesh and a very large number of registered societies have been enrolled as subscribing members. But the income from subscriptions is too small to permit the Institute to discharge the manifold responsibilities it has taken upon itself and it has, therefore, to fall back upon the support of the general public and the State. The Local Government make a grant equivalent to the income of the Institute from other sources. And, in view of the large dependence of the Institute on this financial help, seek directly or indirectly to have a voice in the working of this body. This is certainly an undesirable position for a popular self-governing institution to find itself in, but the remedy lies with the public and with co-operative societies. Now that the constitution of the Institute has been revised so as to provide for the direct representation of co-operative societies in the local institutes as well as in the central body, and the control of work has been decentralized, co-operative institutions should contribute handsomely to the funds of the Institute needed for the various activities undertaken by it and for their extension as also for the building fund which stands to-day at a very low figure. Individuals can also help by becoming members or subscribing to the building fund. By doing this they will assist in giving relief in respect of the liabilities the Institute has had to incur for the building which is to be the centre of all co-operative activity in this Presidency and in reducing dependence on Government for financial assistance. It is only when the finances are thus secure, and public-spirited men and women, whether they are connected or not with co-operative societies, interest themselves in this truly national work and assist by advice and personal endeavour, that the Institute will be in a position to fulfil its true role in the movement. To-day Government and those with capitalistic interests can afford to neglect it. No doubt statutory recognition of a kind has been accorded to the Institute in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act which was recently passed by the local Legislative Council. But this recognition has been granted in a few matters of minor importance, and in one against the wishes of the local Government as given expression to by the Minister in charge. There are a number of other functions discharged by the Registrar which could easily have been transferred to the Institute—functions which in most self-governing countries are discharged by bodies corresponding to the Institute—but, unfortunately, the Institute in Bombay commands neither the finances nor the devoted support of its affiliated bodies which would enable it to confront Government and the Legislature with a unanimous popular demand for transfer of authority. The opening of the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, besides serving to keep alive the memory of a distinguished citizen of Bombay, will, it is hoped, also assist in enlisting for the cause of co-operation the sympathies and support both of co-operative institutions and of individuals interested in the great work of national reconstruction which the Institute promotes.

Notes of the Day

Pray for Prisoners.

Lord Olivier could not draw the Secretary of State very far in the statement he wanted to elicit regarding the lot of Indian prisoners, as revealed in the Mustan Case. Lord Birkenhead was apparently preparing to go into the matter when Jailor Jamnadas forestalled him by lodging an appeal. The Punjab Government are co-operating in the effort with the payment of expenses to the Jailor. Lord Birkenhead could not, therefore, take up a matter which was *sub judice* and Lalaji's challenge remains unanswered. The details of jail-administration do not cost a straw to the imperial connection and it is pleasant to see Lord Birkenhead taking a critical view of the revelations in the Multan judgment. It is Jailor Jamnadas' hope to get the case turned in his favour and as far as money can procure justice, he has the treasury of the Punjab Government at his disposal. Though these obstacles are there, Lord Birkenhead has been humane enough to observe that the findings of the Court are "disquieting." We hope the disquiet will not be allowed readily to subside as the treatment of prisoners in India, Indian prisoners we mean, constitutes a scandal too monstrous for belief. As regards the safe-guard of visitors being appointed for jails, Lord Birkenhead entertains the querulous view that if they go inspecting they may be exposed to savage risk. Only civilised warders know how to cope with the peril and therefore the comfort of prisoners and captives may be left for relief through the usual petitions offered to High Heavens every Sunday through the reading of the Common Prayer Book

"An Arbitrary Interpretation."

The Syndicate of the Bombay University will to-day reconsider the circular issued by it recently regarding the rules relating to examination by compartment. The Syndicate's interpretation of the rules, as we showed on Wednesday, is arbitrary and has naturally caused great dissatisfaction among the students. The right thing for the Syndicate will be to leave things as they are and allow the rules to be interpreted in accordance with the intentions of the Senate as they have been interpreted hitherto. These rules have not been abused by the students and there is as little justification for the circular issued by the Syndicate as for the statement made by the "Indian Daily Mail" that "students have claimed the right to appear in the exempted subjects at examinations several years after they passed in the other subjects, sometimes we are told, after an interval of eight or ten years." The rules have been in force only since April 1922: hence the abuse to which the "Mail" refers in only imaginary and the compromise which it suggests, namely, a time limit of three years for exemptions, unnecessary.

Bailiff's Grievances.

The bailiffs of the Bombay Small Causes Court though not a very popular are least a very hard-worked class of public servants and the public will sympathise with them in the grievance under which they labour at present. They have to perform a double duty every day. They are on duty as criers when the judges hold the court; they preserve peace and order in the court room. Besides, they have to do the outdoor work of serving summons, executing attachments of property and the like. They have no holiday during the week except Sunday. The office of the Registrar used to be kept open on all week-days from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. until July. In order to give the hard-working staff half holiday on Saturdays Government have fixed the working hours for that day from 11 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. But the bailiffs are in practice prevented from taking the benefit of half day's rest because some of the Judges regularly hold their Courts on Saturdays till 5-30 p.m. and somtimes when there are important suits, even till 6 and 7 p.m. and the bailiffs have to attend to these courts. The Chief Judge and another Judge take off days regularly on Saturdays but the other Judges take holidays on other days according to their own convenience. If all the Julges close their courts on Saturdays the bailiffs will be able to enjoy their half-day on Saturday. If this is not convenient to the Judges, there is no reason why they should not close their courts at 2-30 on Saturdays? Under the present arrangement some of the clerks of the Registrar's office are also unable to take advantage of the half day's holiday on Saturdays. We trust the Chief Judge will look into this matter and see that the arrangements for the working of the courts are not such as to deprive the bailiffs of the rest which is their due.

POLITICS IN MAHARASHTRA.

MR. N. C. KELKAR.

(BY L. G. K.)

I remember how during those happy boisterous days at the Deccan College, we used to be permitted an occasional glimpse into the Anglo-Indian outlook on Poona politics. One afternoon, one of our teachers, a European member of the Indian Educational Service, entered the class room, showed us a page of the "Mahratta," mumbled out something from it; and remarked with withering and emphatic scorn—"and the man is a B.A., L.L.B." Who was the man? The political enthusiasts among us ascertained soon enough that the reference was to Mr. N. C. Kelkar. He was known at that time as a most ideal Private Secretary to Mr. Tilak, and nobody was surprised to find him developing into an efficient under study to the Lokamanya. Mr. Kelkar's energy and powers of sustained work are remarkable. The Lokamanya expected a very high standard of efficiency and Mr. Kelkar has by all accounts more than justified the expectations then held about him. During the last twenty years of continuous work he has served Marathi literature with as much enthusiasm as he has served Maratha politics. His output as an essayist, a historian, a playwright has been astonishing, and the remarkable thing is that in all his work there appears the same uniform care to observe accuracy of expression, there is an overflowing desire to keep a balanced outlook, there is an almost overpowering anxiety never to lose sight of the fact, that his meaning must be unambiguous, his phrasing decorous.

His Modesty.

The trouble with Mr. Kelkar has been that the Prima Donna to whom he functioned as the understudy held the political stage so long, that the habits of the understudy became almost his second nature with him, when the Prima Donna was no longer there. He has been modest to a fault. It is not for him to inspire deep and rousing enthusiasm in others. You cannot picture him addressing a huge mass meeting and swaying it by his words. He is no orator. He argues clearly, coldly, with an occasional gentlemanly jest here, a literary quip there. He is no tribune of the people. Had he taken to service under the British judicial administration, he would easily have become distinguished for the remarkable cogency and impartiality of his charges to the jury. He has been pushed up into a certain position, and he always has a look, to my mind, as if he feels the discomfort of it.

A Reasonably Level-headed Politician.

A Poona wag once remarked to me that in Mr. Kelkar the Servants of India lost what Mr. Tilak gained. I cannot imagine that Mr. Kelkar would have ever felt at home in the political atmosphere of the Servants of India. Yet I suppose between the most advanced Liberal and Mr. Kelkar there are many alliances of thought and action. His is essentially a practical-mind, which wants to know what the depth is before the leap is taken, which wants to be convinced that the *method* by which the goal is to be reached is based on a healthy understanding of human nature. He has during the last five years very steadily and accurately interpreted the psychology of the Maratha educated political-minded class, and he has contended that that psychology is by no means different from that of the educated Indian in any other Province. Latterly the idea that Maharastra was singled out by Mahatmaji's followers as the *only* apostate from virtue has become an obsession with Mr. Kelkar and his school. But fortunately there ought to be exultation to-day in their hearts. Did not Mr. Kelkar recently point out that "when Mahatmaji saw his own comrades falling around him he raised the white flag."

His Integrity.

So long as we are thinking of white flags, and victories, and surrenders, to the politicians of Bombay it must appear that our quarrels in the Congress will continue leaving their bitter taste of personal animosity behind them. But if there is any serious idea in both camps of eliminating the personal equation, and arriving at a real understanding towards peace and unity, one feels that in Poona politics Mr. Kelkar can be safely depended upon to secure such unity if only he is taken out of the atmosphere of "khatpat" and intrigue which according to Non-Marathas is the very essence of that politics. Mr. Kelkar's political integrity has never been in doubt. He has never masqueraded in clothes which he thought would not suit him. During years of political misery, when little boys in Ganapati melas were made to abuse him in vulgar songs, when he was criticised for his outlook on the Mulshi question, when the ritualistic aspect of the Non-co-operation movement was at its crudest and its highest, Mr. Kelkar kept his head, said what he felt, and stuck to his banner of Responsive Co-operation.

His Opinions.

He stands to-day as the Poona champion of "Have what you are offered and fight for the rest," and to the educated Indians now bewildered over the futile fight in discussing whether what is offered is really worth it, he appears to be a safe anchor of political hope. His is at least a political method which avoids turmoil, and refuses to unset established tradition. Lawyers can practise, students can continue in the old educational groove, the Charkha, if educated Maharashtra can help it, will soon be laughed out of court and the Congress will busy itself with bargaining. Hear him on the virtues of bargaining. At the end of last year he exclaimed "Is it futile

(Continued on page 8.)

SURENDRANATH BANERJEE DEAD.

A MAKER OF MODERN BENGAL.

INDIA'S DEMOSTHENES.

EDUCATIONIST, STATESMAN AND PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.

END OF A REMARKABLE CAREER

Calcutta, 6th, August

Sir Surendranath Bannerji died to-day at half past one at his residence at Barrackpore. A.P.

Earlier.

Sir Surendranath Bannerjee's condition is reported to be critical.

Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea is suffering from an attack of influenza. He is under the treatment of Sir Nilratan Sircar. The attack is stated to be slight.—A. P.

QUIET FUNERAL.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Nobody expected that Sir Surendranath's end was so near. He took ill of influenza on Sunday, one of his personal bearers brought the contagion of influenza to which Sir Surendranath succumbed. On Sunday his temperature was 100. He had remission on Monday when he dictated a leading article for the "Bengalee." He had again fever next day. Yesterday Sir Surendranath was considerably weak. Still he discussed with his friends political questions relating to unity in the Congress. Last night his son was a little anxious about him when he told his son, "Don't be anxious, I shall be quite well." Sir Surendranath's condition proved critical this morning. He had constant respiration and at 9-30 he became unconscious and expired at 1-30. He was under the treatment of Sir Nilratan Sirkar.

He was very optimistic and expected that he would live another ten years at least. According to his own desire Sir Surendranath's funeral was quietly celebrated on the banks of the Ganges on which his beautiful gardens and residence are situated and where he retired for peace and rest after a distinguished political career. The funeral was attended by several distinguished citizens and leading members of all political parties including Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, Sir P. C. Mitter, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr B. K. Bose, Mr. Kiranshankar Roy, Dr. Naliniranjan Sirkar, Mr. Chiranjan Das (son of late Mr. C. R. Das) and others.

CORPORATION MEETING POSTPONED.

On receipt of news of the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the Mayor of Calcutta gave instructions that the adjourned Corporation meeting called for this evening should be postponed out of respect to the memory of the departed leader. Municipal offices, Corporation primary schools will remain closed on Friday and Saturday. The Mayor has been ill in bed since Wednesday night and was, therefore, unable to be present at Barrackpore.

Out of respect to the memory of Sir Surendranath Banerjea Bengal Secretariat was closed to-day.—A. P.

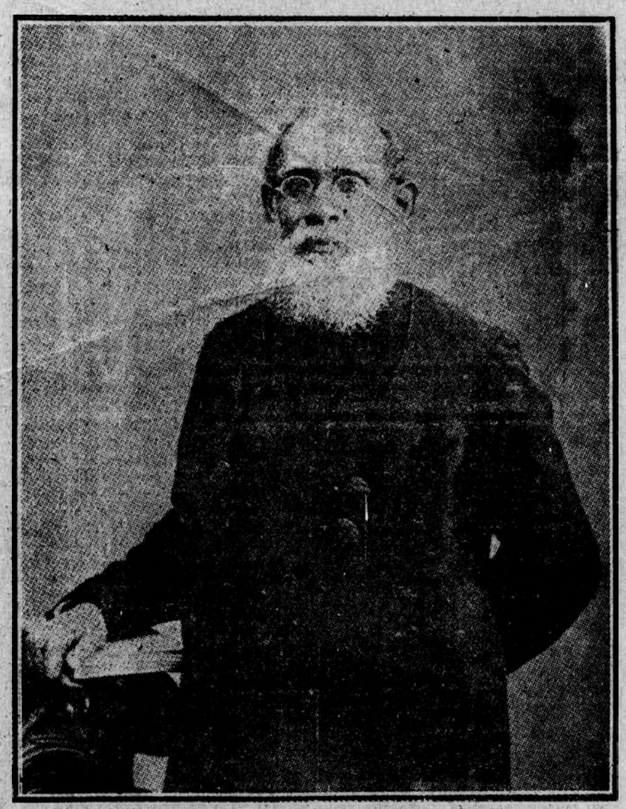
LIFE SKETCH.

Surendranath (the second son of his father) was born in 1848, the great year of the revolution in Continental Europe. He received his early education in the Calcutta Doveton College, where he was prizeman throughout his career. He passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1863, in the first division, and in January 1867, took his B.A. Degree. At College, he produced an excellent impression on Mr. Sime, then its Principal and later Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and Mr Sime suggested to his father the desirability of young Surendranath being sent to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination. Babu Durga Charan, an undaunted soul, who appreciated Mr. Sime's suggestion with the whole-heartedness with which it was made to him, forthwith (1868) sent Surendranath to England. He returned to India in due course and was posted as Assistant Magistrate at Sylhet. Here he worked for two years, when his career took a new turn.

LEAVES THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It would appear that in a particular case pending before him, he was charged with having passed an order, transferring the case to the Farari list, and having improperly issued a warrant, and then made a false statement when called upon for explanation. Mr. Surendranath's reply was, that he was not aware of having made any such order and that he signed it along with other papers. This little incident, which under ordinary circumstances would not have been much minded, was magnified into a big affair by the Bengal Govern

(Continued on page 9).



BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE.

LYTTON ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Lord Lytton arrives in Calcutta on Saturday. High hopes are entertained that His Excellency will chalk out a new policy in Bengal. One of the intermediaries who were carrying on the Das-Lytton negotiation is emphatically of opinion that Lord Lytton is sincere in his purposes and once he believes in a thing he faithfully accomplishes it. His Excellency has been misinformed and misadvised by unofficial Bengalees of the type of "Wayfarer." It is thought that by now His Excellency has realised that he can bring no peace to Bengal without releasing political prisoners and that any negotiations should succeed such release. I am authoritatively informed that late Deshbandhu never wanted to work Diarchy and all his negotiations were based on his momentous speech at Faridpur. Lord Lytton has no doubt been impressed by the fact that under his viceroyalty the Sikh prisoners have been released bringing an era of peace to the Punjab when constitutional problems between Government and people can amicably be discussed. The experiment so happily begun in the Punjab will be continued in Bengal and it is stated that by the end of this year all political prisoners unconnected with violence will be released. His Excellency is going to meet at the earliest opportunity Pandit Motilal Nehru and summon Mr. Sen Gupta to form the Ministry. Government will meet the Swarajists half way to persuade them to accept office, as it has been realised the the initiative of the Swarajists' acceptance of office must go from Bengal.

FAZLUL HUQ FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

Another important question is the election of President of the Bengal Council. Mahatmaji has pressed the necessity of appointing a Mahomedan leader as the President of the Bengal Council, since all other important offices are held by a Hindu and with the concurrence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, it is likely the Swarajist Party will run Mr Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister of Bengal as the Swaraj Party's nominee for the Presidentship. This informal decision has been reached because the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council under a new leader is not going to get a set back at the very outset and they will not support anyone over whose election they are not quite confident. The Swaraj Party in the Bengal legislature is not in a majority. Necessarily, they depend on outside support. As regards, Mr. Fazlul Huq he has agreed to sign the Swaraj Party creed and excluding the vote of the Swarajists he will carry a considerable number of votes of Mahomedan councillors. It may be recalled that with the support of Mr. Fazlul Huq and his followers Deshbandhu Das during the last session of the Council was able to throw out the budget provision for Ministers' salaries. Mr Fazlul Huq will undoubtedly make one of the ablest presidents of the Bengal Council.

It is understood that the Swarajiss in the Legislative Assembly will immediately after the speech of the Viceroy move a motion appointing a special Committee for drafting a constitution for India. While the Swartjists here unitedly support the claim of Mr Patel for the Assembly Presidentship, the Independent members of the Legislative Assembly are making strong efforts to elect Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharlar President of the Assembly. An Independent member has told me that Mr. Rangacharjar will also command a large number of votes from the Government side.

KING FAISAL'S DEPARTURE.

AMIR ZAID TO ACT AS REGENT.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 6.

King Faisal left Baghdad on Wednesday night by the desert route on a health trip to Europe. Amir Zaid, who will act as Regent during the absence of his brother, is expected here from London early next week. In the farewell speech King Faisal referred to the probability of the extension of the time limit of the Anglo-Iraq treaty.—Reuter.

ACCEPTANCE OF TREATY RELATING TO CHINA.

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, Aug 5.

The nine powers treaty relating to China has been formally ratified by representatives of eight Powers and the United States.

The Chinese Minister has issued a statement extolling the treaty as a triumph of American diplomacy for the adoption of the Monroe doctrine in the Orient which will ensure a new era in China.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF RUHR.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors have passed a resolution requesting the Inter-Allied Military Commission to instruct the military authorities in the occupied area to evacuate Duesseldore, Duisburg and Ruhrort.—Reuter.

LOT OF INDIAN PRISONERS.

SEQUEL TO MULTAN LIBEL CASE

OLIVIER'S APPEAL TO ACCEPT LALAJI'S CHALLENGE

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Olivier drawing the attention to the reports of ill-treatment in Indian jails said that he had promised Lala Lajpat Rai last summer that he would bring the matter before the Viceroy after recess but he was unable to do so. Lord Olivier hoped that Lord Birkenhead would invite the Government of India further to investigate the prison administration. He wanted that Lala Lajpat Rai's challenge should be taken up and suggested that the Government of India should alter the regulation that unofficial visitors should be accompanied by two warders.

Lord Birkenhead replying gave details of the Multan libel case and said that he was just informed that the plaintiff Jailor Jamnadas had asked the Punjab Government to file an appeal and the latter had agreed to it and would also bear the cost. Therefore, Lord Birkenhead did not wish to discuss the case pending the appeal. He expressed an opinion that the findings of the court were obviously disquieting and whether they were materially modified as a result of an appeal or not the matter clearly required certainly to have the closest consideration by the local Government the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. He promised to enquire regarding the regulation about visitors though he was of the opinion that in many cases it would be unsafe that non-official visitors should inspect prisons without warders.—Reuter.

COAL SETILEMENT.

GOVT'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, August 5.

An explanatory memorandum on the terms of the coal settlement is published today. It says that the enquiry should be completed in good time before May 1926 and points out that while the Government's assistance will enable more pits to work and more men to be employed than if the 1924 agreement is continued without assistance, and enable the industry to work as the same costs, prices and scale as if the coal owners' proposals had been carried out, it provides no guarantee that all pits will work or that the pits already closed will be reopened. A better trade will automatically diminish the amount of subvention while the worsening of trade will mean that subvention, though at a higher rate, will be protected from an indefinite increase by being restricted to a smaller number of pits and result in the closing down of unremunerative pits.

The Government have satisfied themselves that they have adequately safeguarded against the possibility of the amount of subvention being improperly increased by an undue lowering of prices or charging against the Exchequer, expenditure upon equipment, development etc., which cannot be properly charged to the revenue costs. It concludes by saying that after surveying the whole position and with all reserves for incalculable factors, the Government have decided to ask Parliament at present to vote ten million sterling and if this is insufficient further authority will be sought from Parliament.

COAL SUBSIDY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Government will to-morrow ask the House of Commons to authorise a coal subsidy of ten million sterling covering the period up to the 31st March next.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Earl of Clarendon is appointed the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominion Affairs.—Reuter.

ABDEL KERIM AND PEACE EFFORTS

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Abdel Kerim has hitherto avoided coming into touch with the French and the Spanish delegates who have been deputed to acquaint him with the peace terms.—Reuter.

The Foreign Ministry in a communique points out that while Abdel Kerim has been informed that conditions of peace have been agreed upon in principle between France and Spain and they would be communicated to him when he desires to open negotiations, Kerim has hitherto not established contact with the French and the Spanish delegates.—Reuter.

H. H. MAHARANI OF BARODA.

MADRAS, Aug 5.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda who had been touring in the South on a pilgrimage arrived at Madras this morning from Ramaswaram and will leave tonight for Bangalore

GOLD STANDARD

MR, CHURCHILL'S VIGOROUS DEFENCE

ANTICIPATED CONSEQUENCES

LONDON, Aug 5.

After a vigorous defence of the Gold Standard by Mr. Churchill the House of Commons passed the second reading of the Appropriation Bill.

Mr Lees Smith attacked the return to the Gold Standard as premature and blamed it for increasing unemployment. He complained that there had been no decrease in the internal prices corresponding to the increase in the external prices. "Everybody knows that the Australian Government was told to raise money in New York and not here."

Mr. Churchill said that no responsible party had challenged the principle of the Gold standard. "If we had not taken this action the rest of the Empire would have taken it without us and come to the gold standard not of pound sterling but of dollar."

Among "the solid and remarkable factors" to be considered as consequences of the Gold Standard Mr. Churchill mentioned the capital issues for domestic purposes in the first six months of 1924, and the fact that the sterling recovered parity with the gold dollar and established an equilibrium with the Australian and the South African currencies, the Bank of England's gold increased by eight or nine millions sterling, the general money rate eased, and the general tendency of foreign countries towards the stabilisation increased. For instance, India could now consider the sterling rate at which to stabilise the rupee. Mr. Churchill added that the coal subsidy was very objectionable but it was greatly preferable to the veiled subsidy on the export.—Reuter.

FRENCH WAR DEBT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions Mr. Guinness said that official negotiations as regards the French war debt began on the 27th July and the French experts had returned to Paris to consult their Government. Mr. Guinness presumed that negotiations would be resumed in due course. He concluded by saying that "His Majesty's Government feel convinced that the time has come when this question should be brought to a conclusion." (Cheers).

GRAECO-BULGARIAN TENSION.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Sofia.—The commotion raised in the Greek press in connection with the murder of Nikolaides has caused a great surprise here. The local papers deny a general persecution of the Greek residents in Bulgaria, who, they declare, enjoy complete liberty. The opinion is expressed that differences between Greece and Bulgaria will soon be adjusted.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS DRUGS BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The House of Commons to-day read thir time the Dangerous Drugs Bill which had already been passed by the House of Lords.—Reuter.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

LONDON, August 6.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 4½ per cent.—Reuter.

The reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount which is due to the satisfactory gold position was very unexpected. The Stock Exchange and markets are improving all round.—Reuter.

BUDE DROWNING TRAGEDY.

LONDON August 6.

Two men who were drowned at Bude a few days ago have now been identified as Captain Reginald Wallers (28 an officer in the Indian army and his young brother, who were on a holiday motoring tour.—Reuter.

POOR SATISFACTION!

LONDON, August 6.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says that Sgr. Mussolini has now obtained some satisfaction for the recent execution of an Italian subject, thanks largely to the friendly counsels rendered to Kabul by certain European Powers, primarily Britain.—Reuter.

Sydney, August 6.—There were remarkable scenes of enthusiasm on the occasion of the departure of the American fleet for New Zealand. Numbers of sailors shouted to the crowds on the pier and foreshore: "We will come back". Aeroplanes circled overhead and bands played the British and American national anthems.—Reuter.

St. Helena.—The Prince of Wales sailed on the 5th inst. on H. M.S. the "Repulse."—Reuter.

"NEW CONDITIONS" IN SIND

GRANT FOR RESEARCH WORK

GOVT. VICTORY IN COUNCIL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

After one hour given to question time, the whole day was devoted to a small grant of about three lakhs for research work in Sind where it was said new conditions were being created owing to the Lloyd Barrage costing 20 crores of rupees to the Presidency. For the purpose of supporting the Government case Dr. Mann was specially brought into the Council as a new member and he made a fine speech on behalf of Government, but the opposition to the scheme from Sind members was bitter and strong and they refused to have anything to do with it as they looked on it with great suspicion. Their point was that the experiments of the Agricultural Department were going to teach them nothing more than the peasantry in Sind now knew although they had the greatest respect for Dr. Mann and believed in his sincerity. Government, however, would not listen to any proposal for the postponement of the demand until the budget time and hence the debate lasted over the whole day. It was feared that the Sind Moslems together with the Swarajist vote would be able to throw out the demand, but the result proved otherwise and Government come trimphantly out of the division. It was a distinct triumph for Government tactics. In the morning that perennial question of the J.P.'s came again before the House and as usual the replies of Sir M. Hayward were more significant for cancealing the real facts than for conveying any information. The question of the J.P.'s is a sore point with the Council but is a question of prestige with Government and no further information could be gathered from the replies. About the Prize of Delhi Scheme also the replies were very disappointing.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. In reply to Mr. Nariman's question, Sir M. Hayward said, respectable and public spirited persons were appointed J.P.'s. There was no age limit and no police investigations were made. Recommendations were received from various sources and after such enquiries as were necessary selections were made by the Governor-in-Council. Asked for what services they were appointed, the answer was "public services."

May I know who finds out that a gentleman is respectable and public spirited?

Government; from various sources. the present committee to consider the recommendations consisted of the Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner, the Collector, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Indian Chamber, and President of the Bombay Corporation.

Mr. Mansuri asked whether the appointments hitherto made were not satisfactory. Reply was "Yes."

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji asked whether they were satisfactory to Government or to the public. The answer was "to both."

Mr. Lalji: Question?

Dr. Harold Mann took the oath to-day as a member of the Council.

AGRICULTURE IN LLOYD BARRAGE.

Mr. Dehalvi asked for a grant of Rs. 302,432 under head 34 "Agriculture." The question of development of agriculture in the area commanded by the Lloyd Barrage in Sind had engaged the attention of Government and a committee was appointed, which made a report putting forward a scheme. The sanction of the Secretary of State was necessary for the appointment of the director of the station, which had since been obtained. The total estimated expenditure during the current year was Rs. 236,826. In view of the urgency of the work, it was proposed to meet the expenditure this year from the

(Continued on page 8).

Dr. JACK

LAUGHING HOURS

Week days 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Take one hour of solid laughter.
Shake well while laughing.

Dr. JACK.

Prescriptions filled by HAROLD LLOYD.

STOCK EXCHANGE AND CHARTER

DIVIDED OPINION

QUESTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary general meeting of th members of the Native Shars and Stock Brokers Association was held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall at 2 p.m. on Thursday under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff

The chairman after obtaining assent of the meeting to allow the press representatives to take the report delivered a speech explaining the letter of the Government No. 2902A of 21st July, 1925, in the course of which he said:—We will certainly object to any form of legislation which the Government might have based upon a foregone conclusion but which we consider to be wholly prejudicial to our best interets. One of the three legislative alternatives suggested by the Government is the "grant of Charter" to our Association. Let it, however, be clearly understood that the Government do not desire to force upon you the Charter if you are not willing to accept it. In that case we understood them to say that they will take steps to prohibit forward dealings in shares by legislation. We take it that it is no threat. They seem determined to introduce legislation under any circumstances. That being the case I have no hesitation in saying legislation will never succeed in stopping forward dealings. In spite of it, speculation will go on as merrily as ever, nay even to a greater extent and in a more irresponsible form. Men devoid of common honesty will know how to save their own skin, whenever it suits their purpose by repudiating contracts. In other words, legislation will greatly lower, if not altogether kill the standard of morality. It will serve no useful public purpose, but on the contrary be greatly contributory to assisting unscrupulous speculators to welch on their contracts. The very public whom the Government contemplate protecting by their legislation will suffer most. Besides trade and industry will also suffer in the absence of sound bona-fide and legitimate business. Unsound as such legislation is in principle, it is certain to prove most harmful in practice. Instances more disastrous and ruinous than those on our Exchange have occurred on London Stock Exchange and are still occurring in Exchanges of other countries of the world. The Association has published a short history of such instances for your information extracted from a well-known and recognised book on London Stock Exchange by Mr. Charles Duguid.

History shows that such instances have occurred not only in England but in France, Germany, America and Russia. Their governments had, on the representation of their respective people, not only taken preventive measures but passed special enactments with the result that while trying to restrict speculation they made matters worse. The remedy proved worse than the disease. Such Acts were destined to prove futile from the first. For long they remained obsolete and had eventually to be repealed by the aforesaid governments. Matters only then assumed their normality at the different centres. The several repeals proved to the governments, including that of Great Britain, how exceedingly harmful their legislation was and how speculation of a most disastrous character increased rather than decreased. If in face of the sad experience of the several countries mentioned, our Government attempt to check speculation by law we may safely forecast the result in the end. The popular outcry against the enormity of its evils will bring about its repeal.

Though we are sure and certain from past history that legislation of the kind contemplated now will fail utterly, that is no reason why we should not consider some other proposal which may improve the present state of affairs. We considered the proposal of Charter made to us. We clearly pointed out to Government that in the first place it was more essential to look after our own safety rather than of conserving a monopoly which the Charter might confer on us. We further pointed out that that our Managing Committee should have protective powers in the interests both of the Association and the bona-fide investors. We distinctly observed to Government that we are agreeable to the abolition of Rule No. 26. As a matter of fact after what we had stated in our criticism on the Majority Report this rule was not applied at all though there was a corner even thereafter in Broacra Mill shares. We insisted on Rule No. 26 being substituted by a fresh set of rules which we may submit to the Government, for their approval. Moreover, we gave clear expression to our view that the first set of rules to be published and included in the Charter should be such as would be framed and approved by the Association and sanctioned by Government. The Association cannot accept any rule which in their opinion might prove impracticable or unworkable. Still I stated that there would not be much difficulty in arranging the details of other rules, if once this question of rigging the market is decided to the mutual satisfaction of both the Association and the Government. We three representatives expressed to the Hon'ble the Finance Member our opinion that on the above stated conditions we personally saw no objection to the acceptance of the Charter. I added that if members did not agree I shall induce them to do so. You will learn for yourselves from the above statement of facts that we have in no way committed the Association to the proposal of the Charter. As the Government now require your official acceptance of their proposal to grant the Charter, we take it that they accept our conditions.

THE CHARTER.

Coming to the Charter itself, we don't know what prompted Government to offer us a Charter. If it be the aim and object of the Government to prevent a crisis or even the rigging of the market in future, none will be more pleased than the Association. In my opinion it will never be achieved. Even in the opinion of the Atlay Committee, the Charter was not deemed a remedy for the evils experienced on our Exchange. In spite of the lessons taught by the last crisis, it may be expected that there will be a repetition of it. Let us consider what will be our position under the Charter. Shall we lose or gain by it? Will the public interest be promoted by it? Under the Charter your Committee cannot enforce questionable bargains and adjust disputes with speed and facility. Under the present system you have absolute powers to enforce all bargains which are effected on the floor of Exchange. The public are not injured by such a system but on the contrary are unduly favoured, as they get the full payment of their higher and fictitious price sales of bona-fide dealings. Thus the loss under a Charter will be more of the public than your own, in absence of such absolute power. Besides the public will nott be able to recover from you any sum or difference unless it is in law due to them. When there is a conspiracy or fraud proved to make a market in any share, bargains in that share are void in law. Therefore no responsibility will attach to the Association. Upto now we have paid such losses, because our Committee enforced it, we considered it as a debt of honour and for the sake of the prestige of our Association we even at great sacrifice paid debt of the character incurred in the last crisis.

Members could resort to practices legally right and ethically wrong, under the Charter. The public could only obtain redress by prolonged litigation.

EXCHANGE HAS NOTHING TO LOSE.

You will thus find that the Exchange have nothing to lose. The only advantage to the public will be the protection afforded to them against sudden and ill advised changes, if any at all, in our rules and regulations at the instance of a mere numerical majority of the members of our Association.

The only objection from the point of view of the Association against the Charter is that hereafter no alteration or addition in the existing rules shall become operative until approved by the Government. The Association loses freedom of shelf-government to this degree but in return gets the monopoly, that is, no member of the public will be allowed to deal in shares and Government securities for forward delivery outside the floor of the Exchange and except through a member of the Association. This no doubt would be a considerable gain and advantage to us. How the Association played its part in the last crisis is a matter of record. It did not close its doors, no relaxation of the protection afforded the public, no departure from the high standard of morality, which is ever its goal. It appears, this is not well understood by the public since they seem to be misled, we believe, by the opinions which have been expressed in the columns of public prints, probably under inspiration of interested parties. It therefore leads them to allege that our so-called improper methods were the causes of crisis. My suggestion therefore to you is you may accept this form of legislation brought about by ill-advised and interested public opinion. Let the experiment be made in order that they may eventually learn for themselves the futility of the Charter.

THE DISCUSSION.

The chairman then answered some questions and cleared the doubts of certain members.

Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Madon then suggested to put the question of "Charter" in the shapes of a proposition. Personally, he was in favour of a charter.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji said the proposed charter entailed more disadvantages than advantages. Besides nothing serious had so far happened to justify the encroachment of their liberty by the charter. He therefore, opposed the charter.

Mr. Jagjiwan Oojamsy in opposing the Government proposals said if the Bombay Stock Exchange agreed to take a charter, some time after, Government would again approach them with some more humiliating conditions and make the Stock Exchange servile institution. He urged the leaders of the Association to put the Stock Exchange in order by modifying their existing rules so as to make them practicable and business like without outside interference of the Government.

Mr. Chunilal Devkaran Nanji differed from the last speaker and said Government had approached them with conditions of a charter, etc., in view of the agitation of public opinion in the public press. He thought there was a possibility of the charter encroaching upon their liberty but looking to the present condition of things, he was in favour of it.

Mr. G. P. Mody opposing the Government proposals said gold and silver markets had no charter to control them and he failed to see why Government were anxious to encroach upon the liberty of the Stock Exchange.

ADVANTAGES OF CHARTER.

The chairman said opinions were divided in regard to the charter as some were for it while others were against it. Personally, he declined to take action unless there was a solid majority one way or the other. He therefore urged the members to place before him their considered opinion and he assured them his support. He pointed out, however, that by the charter there was a possibility of their getting the Government security and exchange work with the banks which they had lost now though legitimately it was theirs before. He characterised those who went to the public press and published correspondence under pseudonyms as cowards and warned them that they were solely responsible for the charter proposed by the Government as they had launched false and misleading agitation in the public press. He knew the members who had betrayed the cause of the Stock Exchange in the public press under false names. They were not only enemies of the stock exchange but were also responsible for inviting the Government action.

Some members then suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the Government proposals while others opposing urged their consideration in the general meeting on the spot.

After some discussion it was resolved to appoint a committee to consider Government proposals and to report to the general body their recommendations within a week.

POLITICS IN MAHARASHTRA.

(Continued from page 6.)

to discount bargaining? There is nothing mean or undignified in an honourable *quid pro quo*. Notic how highly he prizes the value of political accommodation. "I am aware" he remarked about the same time "that this kind of accommodation is regarded by some supercilious persons as dishonesty in opinion, but I do not take that view. If this is dishonestly there is no department of opinion in which there is no similar dishonesty, even opinion I regard under certain circumstances as a means to a definite objective, namely to secure concordance and unity."

His Future.

It has been a mystery to many of us, students of recent political activity, why Mr. Kelkar should not have chosen the field of the local Legislative Council for securing "concordance and unity" in that assemblage of many and opposing interests. A very large section of Non-Brahmins have confidence in him. The Muslims do not consider him violently pro-Hindu. The Assembly is hardly a field for the display and practice of that spirit of political accommodation for which Mr. Kelkar shows so keen a concern. Partly because an effective style in English oratory is not one of the numerous political talents of Mr. Kelkar, partly because he has apparently left the idea not unfamiliar to Tilak that it is better to be a King-maker than a King, one is constrained to remark that the Maratha element in the Assembly does not count for much. But is Mr. Kelkar going to fritter away his political experience and leadership on the back benches of a legislative body or is he going to follow his *Guru* in the arduous task of leading the masses for a great purpose? Mr. Kelkar can reach to-day any pedestal he likes, including the Presidentship of the Congdess but will he care to keep it, or will he become the modest *litterateur*?

MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

PUBLIC ENQUIRY INTO TEXTILE INDUSTRY URGED.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

The "Majur Sandesh" the organ of the local Labour Office urges the institution of a public enquiry into the textile industry. It says the position and prospects of the textile industry are a matter of deepest concern to the nation at large and when it is being made out that its condition is becoming increasingly perilous it is high time that leaders of the country left their preoccupations for the time being and addressed themselves to the consideration of its problems. These problems have not to be viewed in relation only to the profits and commissions nor from the standpoint of workers' wages only. The public alone can hold balance even between all sections and place the common good above sectional advantages.—A. P.

PRODDATUR FRACAS.

120 PERSONS ARRESTED.

MADRAS Aug. 5.

With regard to the fracas that took place at Proddatur on July 24th in connection with the Moharrum festival it is now learnt that as many as 23 people, including the taluk magistrate and stationary submagistrate, were injurjed by stone throwing and that nearly 120 Mohammedans have been arrested. An application for bail was made in the session court Cuddapah on behalf of the arrested but the Sessions Judge refused to grant it pending police investigation.—A. P.

ALL OVER SEVEN MANGOES.

WARNING AFTER THREE MONTHS' TRIAL.

DOHAD, Aug. 5.

Judgment has been delivered by the Second Class Magistrate of Dohad in a case in which Mr. Dhulabhai Himabhai, a worker in the Bhil Seva Mandal of Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, was charged with stealing seven unripe mango fruits from a field.

The accused who had been certified to be of good character, has been discharged with a warning after a prolonged trial lasting about three months.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mahatma Gandhi left Calcutta last night for Morshidabad and will return to Calcutta on Friday morning.

The Hon. Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judiature at Bombay, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from the 29th August.

Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc., being an official is nominated by H. E. the Governor to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay Vice Mr. J. E. B. Hotson resigned.

Sir William Marris arrived Agra on Thursday morning and was received by Mr. Ireland, Commissioner, Col. Worthington Wilmer Commanding at Agra and other officials. A guard of honour was furnished by the Boy Scouts of the Agra District Local Association.

Simla, Aug. 6.—A Gazette of India Extraordinary announces that the Earl of Reading has returned to duty from leave of absence and has resumed the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India on Thursday.

Simla—The Civil members of the Governor-General's Council will give a farewell dinner to the Hon. Sir Frederick Whyte on 22nd inst. at Cecil Hotel.

"NEW CONDITIONS" IN SIND.

(Continued from page 7).

reserve with Government. Mr. Dehalvi said the demand was for development of agriculture in Sind. The committee had considered a number of questions and decided that the work should be initiated at once, that the work be placed under thorough scientific direction and that the work be financed liberally, so that the maximum results should be obtained. Mr. Dehalvi said once they had decided upon the merits of the scheme and adopted it they should not ruin it by reducing the amount.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto said the experience of Sind members of the Agricultural Department has a sorry one and the public saw nothing but a few bungalows and some beautiful flowers and vegetables. Speaking from his personal experience, he said the peasants know more about agriculture than officers of the Agricultural Department. The P. W. Department were of opinion that water was wasted by the agriculturists but the Agricultural Department was of the opinion that any economy in the use of water would spoil the crops. Sind was convinced that if Dr. Mann was appointed to experiment there, he would be able to do something for the province otherwise it was better to throw the money in the Indus instead of in dust.

TOTAL REJECTION URGED.

Mr. D. Desai was for total rejection of the grant. He said agricultural problems could not be solved by experimenting in glass tubes. They had to be solved there and then by mature experience, and he thought that the Deputy Director who had worked in Sind for a long time should be put in charge of the scheme.

Mr. D. B. Advani said if the Lloyd Barrage scheme was to be successful there some amount of research work was necessary, and it was useless to say that mere flooding of land was all that was necessary. If they did not do research work he was afraid that disaster was likely to overtake them and the scheme was likely to be a failure. He hoped that no new experts would be imported and that it would be possible for Dr. Mann to conduct the experiments either by himself or through his assistants.

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN SIND.

Dr. Harold Mann said he spoke as an agricultural expert who had diverted himself for last 25 years to agricultural matters in India had never cared whether his views were agreeable to Government or not any had always put forward his own views. If he were not put in charge of experiments he would not mind what the Irrigation Department thought or the people thought, but he would put forward what he really thought, although he would work in the closest co-operation with the Irrigation Department and he hoped it would modify its views where necessary in the interests of agriculture. Whether they liked it or not they were going to create an agricultural revolution in Sind. Except near the Jamrao Canal there was nothing but khariff crops in Sind that was to say crops depending on inundations. Under the new conditions they would have entirely a different state of things and they would have very large amount of rabi crops and smaller amount of khariff crops. If that was not agricultural revolution he wanted to know what was. Not only was it an agricultural revolution, but it was putting water under a condition of which no similar experience existed anywhere in the world. The conditions in the Punjab were not the same and the most similar experience known anywhere in the world was in Lower Egypt. They were producing a new type of agriculture under conditions of which they knew nothing. Thousands of problems of which they knew nothing were likely to rise and they must be prepared for this beforehand, otherwise there was likely to be disasters. They should make most scientific and thorough experiments and find out what was going to happen in the Sind soil and had to reproduce now in Sind as near as possible the conditions which would come into being after the Barrage Scheme was finished. They had to find out whether overwatering or underwatering was good for land. In Egypt they had to appoint a most expensive Commission to enquire into the falling off in the cotton crop there. He wanted to show by experiments to agriculturists in Sind how to get perennial irrigation without any damage being done as in Egypt and to get the maximum benefit out of the land. He asked them whether they were unwilling to spare such a small sum on research where they were going to spend 20 crores on the Barrage. About Sakrand, he said, that place was in the very middle of the area and was the only place where they could get a perennial supply of water to produce conditions similar to those which would come into being after the Barrage. Unless the expenditure was absolutely necessary he would never ask for it he said.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

Mr. Noormahomed said the scheme was a white elephant and he had come to that view after hearing Dr. Mann. They had spoken of new conditions, but nobody knew of them, neither the Minister nor Dr. Mann. With all respect for Dr. Mann he was of opinion that the scheme was not going to be profitable as Sakrand was not at all a suitable place. If they were going to select a suitable place it must be near a railway station. As for Dr. Mann he was not going to stay in India for more than two years and if he differed from the Irrigation Department then he would not remain in Sind for more than a day. If they accepted the proposal now he was afraid Government would soon come forward and say that the sum was insufficient and ten lakhs more were required. About new conditions being created he said, the bond was there and labour was there and everybody was familiar with the conditions for the last thousands of years.

Mr. V. A. Grantham said he had many surprises in the House that day. He thought agricultural research was absolutely necessary for owing to the Sukkur Barrage new tracts of land would be made available under new conditions of which nothing was known.

Mr. M. A. Khutro asked for a modification of the scheme before it could be acceptable to the House.

Mr. L. J. Mountford said America was spending three crores of rupees per year on research and three lakhs was a mere fleabite.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani sand they had to consider the subject most dispassionately whether under the conditions existing now in Sind it was necessary for them to rush into granting Government three lakhs of rupees rather than wait for some months and gather full information and then decide whether they should go into the scheme at all. They were under no necessity to rush the scheme and the Minister could bring it forward at the next budget time as a full scheme. About the suitability of Sakrand he said no European officer could live there during four months of the years. Was it necessary to proceed with the scheme now instead of waiting till February next. Was it not fair for Government to withdraw the scheme now and appoint a committee to go into the question in conjunction with the Zamindars and then come before the House armed with the Committee's report.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said the Deputy President had expended a lot of fire and fury with which they were familiar before although recently he had put himself under a self-denying ordinance. They were going to create new conditions in Sind and grow new crops and was it nothing. The fact was that a tremendous agricultural revolution was being created in Sind and the Zamindars in Sind knew nothing of the conditions they were going to have. Was it not good business to spend a few lakhs in research? If they did not grant the demand now Government would not have the channels or the land ready and the whole year would be thrown away.

DR. MANN'S MIRACLE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar supporting Mr. Pahalajani that the demand should stand over until the next session said he had tried to find some justification in the speeches on this item, but he had failed. If they sanctioned the amount now at the end of ten years they would have spent something like 50 lakhs before they were told whether the experiments were successful or not. What he thought was that the experiments ought to have been performed before aunching on the Barrage Scheme and it seemed to him like building a costly house and then trying to find out whether the climate was suitable or not. It was stated that in Sakrand no man could live for more than a season and Dr. Mann said he was going to live there. Mr. Jayakar thought. Dr. Mann was going to perform a miracle which even donkeys and mules could not perform. Unless they had some more information, he said, the House should throw out the demand.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said about the complaint that research ought to have taken place before now Dr. Mann had answered the question fully that nowhere in the world such conditions had existed before.

The question was put to vote and carried 55 voting for and 34 against.

TURKISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

BOMBAY PUBLIC MEETING ON AUG. 26

A consultation meeting convened by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Sir Ibrahim Rahimatullah, Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Mr. Justice Kajiji, Mr. Ghulam-husein Hidayatullah, Mr. A.M.K. Dehlavi, Mr. Sheriff Devjee Canjee, Mr. Dehdashti, Mr. Omar Sobani, Mr. Mohammed Ali Allabux, Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawalla, Mr. Mohammedali Zainulali Reza, Mr. Saleh Ibrahim Alfazal, was held in the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Outram Road at 5-30 p. m. yesterday to arrange to hold a public meeting for appealing for funds for Turkish Red Crescent Society. After deliberation it was decided to hold a public meeting on the 26th August in the Anjuman Islami Hall at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.) His Excellency Ismail Bessim Pasha, Syed Tewfik Bey, members of the Turkish Red Crescent Delegation, will be present and would express the needs of the Turkish Muhajirins.

Collections are being organised and it is expected that inspite of adverse business conditions the public of Bombay will make a generous response.

HAJ PILGRIMS' RETURN.

ARRIVE TO-DAY IN BOMBAY.

The Nemazee Company's the S. S. "Gurjistan" and the Turner Morrison Company's the S. S. "Jehangir" with Hedjaz pilgrims reach Bombay Harbour to-day (Friday) at about 9 in the morning. The pilgrims will disembark at the P. Shed of the Princess Dock. They will be welcomed and received by Khilafat workers and Khilafat Volunteers and other Muslim workers.

MAHATMAJI ON ANGLO-INDIANS' DUTY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

In the course of an interview with Dr. Moreno, Mr. Gandhi said Englishmen might keep up their domination in India based on the creed of frightfulness. If the Anglo-Indians participated in such a creed they were cutting at the root of their Indian relationships and connections. What he preached always was a united India in which every party would have its legitimate share not based on legislation but on a solemn pact between the peoples themselves.—A. P.

SIR HARI SINGH'S A.-D.-C.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE REJECTED.

PARIS August 6.

The doctor appointed to examine Captain Arthur (late A.-D.-C. to Raja Sir Hari Singh) who had petitioned for his provisional release on the ground of ill-health, has reported that Arthur is not suffering from any serious illness, at any rate if he needed medical attention he might be sent to the prison hospital. The examining Magistrate has, therefore, rejected Arthur's application.—Reuter.

DENUNCIATION OF BIRKENHEAD STATEMENT.

RESOLUTION DISALLOWED IN C. P. COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, August 6

When the Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day in the Council Hall the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, presiding, after a few interpellations the President gave his considered ruling disallowing Dr. Moonji's motion to move a formal address to His Excellency the Governor regarding the Council's disapprobation of Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords mainly on the grounds that the subject matter contained therein referred to subjects beyond the cognizance of the local Council. This ruling of the President has not failed to engender much dissatisfaction throughout the House which seemed eager to express the Council's deep resentment against Lord Birkenhead's pompous performance.

SWARAJIST LEADERS' DISCUSSIONS WITH GOVERNOR.

GOVT. TO MAKE STATEMENT IN COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

In response to the invitation of His Excellency the Governor in connection with the formation of a ministry, Dr. Munje paid a visit to His Excellency this morning accompanied by Messrs. Rao and Khaparde. Discussions are proceeding and it is understood that the Government will make a statement in the Council to-morrow.—A. P.

SWAMI SATYADEO IN CAWNPORE.

SERVED ORDER UNDER SEC. 144.

Mr. Amirchand, Secretary Arya Swarajiya Sabha, Cawnpore, wires under date Aug 6:—

Swami Satyadeva delivered lectures on Hindu Sangathan in Cawnpore exhorting the Hindus to organise on the basis of rationalism and nationalism, the only way to free our people from religious superstition and dogmas. In his opinion Hindu-Muslim unity was possible only when the Moulvis' fanatical influence ceased. This led the local Mohemadans start a propaganda in the local Muslim paper against Swamije's lectures.

The District Magistrate served an order under Sec. 144 on Swamiji for two months. Local Hindus are much agitated. Cawnpore citizens are holding a protest meeting on Saturday.

U. P. COUNCIL.

KEEN CONTEST FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Two strong candidates are being put up for the presidentship of the U. P. Legislative Council which office will be vacated by the Hon. Mr. M. Keane on the 19th instant. They are Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram whose candidature is being supported by the Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali Nawab of Chattori, Mr. H. C. Desanges, Mr. George Jackson, Dr. Khan and others. The United Provinces Swaraj Party have nominaed Mr. Mukandi Lal, Barrister, for the office and a keen contest is expected.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The International Prison Congress at the Imperial Institute was addressed to-day by the Lord Chief Justice who emphasised the value of probation and gave statistics to show that under the Borstal system 70 per cent. and 80 per cent. of boys and girls respectively never got into trouble again. The Conference passed a resolution that it was necessary that accused persons as also convicted offenders should be physically and mentally examined by specially qualified practitioners and necessary services for this purpose should be installed. Institutions on such system would help to determine biological and sociological causes of criminality. Some delegates strongly objected to the interference with a prisoner before trial but Sir Evelyn Buggies Brise assured the Congress that there was no desire to interfere with the ordinary procedure of criminal justice.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rangoon, August 5th.—The strike in the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation's Saw Mill at Dunneedaw, involving about a thousand men, came to an end and the men have resumed work on the assurances of the mill authorities that their grievances would be sympathically considered.—A. P.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEA DEAD

(Continued from page 7.)

ment of the time, which suspended young Surrendranath and appointed a Commission of Enquiry to sit upon him. Feeling ran high in Bengal (and elsewhere in India) For Mr. Surendranath was one of the first Indian Civilians to come out successfully and great hopes were entertained of him.

Before the trial commenced, Mr. Surendranath applied to the Government to have it conducted in Calcutta in an open manner. This request was however, refused, as also, it seems, his request to lend him the services of certain legal gentlemen. In the result, the Commissioners found that certain irregularities were proved against him, and the Government then and there removed him from the service on a small pension of Rs. 600 per annum.

In after years we find him rarely regretting his severance from "the most distinguished" service. On the only occasion in which he does refer to it (presiding at an entertainment given to his friend, Romesh Chunder Dutt), he took pride in calling himself "an humble schoolmaster."

FOUNDING OF RIPON COLLEGE.

A little later, Mr. Banerjea undertook to lecture to the students of the City College, then newly established. In 1881, he was invited by Mr. Robertson, the then Principal of the Free Church Institution at Calcutta, to take up the Senior Professorship of English Literature, a post which he held till the requirements of his own educational institution—which he christened the Ripon College in honour of the great and amiable Viceroy, whose name is a household word in all India—made him devote his undivided attention to it. He had always been extremely popular as a Professor, and students flocked by hundreds to any institution which he joined. In 1882, he took charge of a small school in Bow Bazaar, containing little more than a hundred pupils. This was to be nucleus of the now celebrated Ripon College, which practically attained its present pre-eminent position within seven years from its passing into Mr. Banerjea's hands. It has on its rolls over 1,500 youths. Since the institution of the Universities Commission and the regulations following it, officialising Universities and Colleges, Mr. Banerjea has refused the pro-offered Governmental aid to keep his College and the schools feeding it entirely free from the trammels of officialism. The College is now one of the most popular of its kind in all Bengal and is in a very flourishing condition, but it owed its existence to the energies and the personal influence of one man—Babu Surendranath Banerjea. Babu Surendranath Banerjea made over to the public the College with its library, laboratory, furniture and cash assets valued at about Rs. 25,000 by a formal trust-deed. Among the trustees are: Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Advocate-General of Bengal, Babu Bhupendranath Basu, Mr. A Chaudhri, Mr. J. Chaudhri, Babu Boikantanath Sen and others

Mr. Banerjea has been well called the Arnold of Bengal. Arnold made Rugby famous, and Surendranath the College named after Ripon. The qualities of head and heart requisite for building up a College of the Ripon sort must be undoubtedly of a very high order. Surendranath was not only popular with his students, but he was a *persona grata* with the genius student. There was certainly something of personal magnetism with him. He attracted students, and students were attracted to him. Mr. Surendranath succeeded in the profession of a teacher as no other Educationist in Bengal has done up to the present moment.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

It was on 26th of July 1876, that he, in conjunction with the late Mr. A. M. Bose founded the famous Indian Association at Calcutta.

The work that this Association did during the two decades that followed its foundation is simply incalculable. Mr. Banerjea directed its work into different lines of public utility. One of the first things that claimed its attention was the right of the people to be governed, as far as practicable, by their own countrymen, and not by foreigners. The Civil Service in India represents really the ruling class. That being so Mr. Banerjea lost no time in urging the admission of his countrymen into that Service. Just then, the maximum age for competing for it had been reduced by Lord Salisbury from 2[illegible] to 19, a measure which had the effect of entirely excluding Indian young men from appearing at the open competition in England. "The protest which was inaugurated," writes a man of the times, "against this illiberal step by the Indian Association was joined in by all India and is a memorable event in the annals of this country. It was the first indication of united action and united feeling all through India, and the credit of evoking this universal agitation belongs to Babu Surendranath Banerjea." He undertook a special Lecturing tour in Northern and Western India, first revealed the possibilities of united action among all the Indian peoples for common political purposes and thus prepared the way for the birth of the Indian National Congress. The agitation was great success in India. But the Indian Government lacks initiative, so far as measures intended to ameliorate the condition of Indians are concerned. So, Mr. Banerjea determined on carrying the agitation to England itself, so that the authorities there may open their eyes to the conditions under which India was actually governed. Towards this end, he organised a deputation to England on behalf of the Association and its interests. It was thus that the late Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose came to be sent to England at considerable expense in 1879, to present the petitions of the Indian people on the Civil Service Question. Ghose's success in England is now well-known. His famous speech in Willi's Rooms was listened to and admired by a crowded audience. Mr. Bright, with his usual generosity, supported him and within twenty-four hours after this celebrated speech was delivered, the Government of the day was forced to lay on the table of the House of Commons its plan for affording facilities to Indians for serving in the higher ranks of the service in India.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

The reactionary policy of Lord Lytton hastened the success of the newly inaugurated principle of constitutional agitation. That ill-starred Viceroy's name is connected by Indians with measures most detrimental to their country and their interests. The Press-gagging and the Arms Acts, the ruinous Afghan War, and the remission of import duties on cotton goods are connected with his tenure of office. Most of these became, what may be termed, continuing evils. At the time they came into being, agitation in right earnest was commenced by Mr. Banerjea and kept up till the resignation of Lord Lytton, their author. Mr. Gladstone, then in opposition, befriended the Indian Association, and that great statesman presented its petition to Parliament and moved the abrogation of the Press Act. Though the Tory Government just secured a majority on the motion, the Act was taken out of the Statute Book on the return of the Liberals to power. He also afforded some relief to India in the matter of the charges incurred by the Afghan War. "The Indian people," said he, "had nothing to do with this war. They are wholly guiltless, and had washed their hands off it." These were great victories for the Indian Association, and the moving spirit of it was Mr Banerjea.

IN THE CORPORATION.

Sir S. N. Banerjea became a member of the Calcutta Corporation in 1876, when the Corporation was organised on the elective basis. Later he became the Chairman of the North Barrackpur Municipality. In these positions he has done considerable good work both to his countrymen and to his much-beloved city of Calcuta. On the abstract question, even now of some importance, whether Indians are fit or unfit for Local Self-Government, Banerjea had no misgivings. With many others he believed that its origin is to be found in the Communal Government of the Indian villages. "Let me ask," he said, "were the Romans more fit for Self-Government in the days of the Republic or were the English more fit at the time of Simon-de-Monfort,, or even in the days of the Tudors?" "Education is worth little," he adds, "if it is not finished in the practical school of pubic life." "Municipal institutions," he frequently quotes from Mr. Gladstone, "are the seed pots, around which and upon which habits of political thought and political sagacity are formed throughout the country" He was to the first to agitate for the formation of local bodies on an elective basis in the pre-Ripon days. His speeches on the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bill of 1888 and 1897 show unmistakably the knowledge he possessed of Municipal affairs in general, and illustrate the very eminent services that he and his colleagues in Council have done for the once insanitary Metropolis of India.

Banerjea influenced public opinion largely as a publicist. The "Bengalee" newspaper, which originally owed its birth to the public spirit of the late lamented Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, and a few others, wash in a moribund condition during the Lytton days. In 1879, at the height of the reactionary policy of that Governor-General, Sir S N. Banerjea took it over. He applied all his talents to it.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The remarkable agitation that followed the celebrated and so-called Contempt Case of 1883 showed for once the popularity of Banerjea and his newspaper. Banerjea had exposed the vagaries of bellicose civilians and military ragamuffins There were, besides the non-official Anglo-Indians, the indigo-planters. The Ilbert Bill had about the same time raised a storm of controversy. It was during such a time that Banerjea was found tripping at his table. He published an extract from a now extinct Bengal paper that Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court, had wounded the feeings of the Hindus by ordering in a certain case the family idol to be brought into open Court. He animadverted on the conduct of the Judge and incidentally compared him to Jeffreys of unholy memory. Justice Norris had not done the acts imputed to him; he had only passed the order with the express consent of the parties in the suit. He became furious at the comparison, and a Full Bench sat to try Mr. Banerjea who was arrested for contempt of Court. A mistake had been made, and Mr. Banerjea, advised by Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, his Counsel, tendered an apology to the Court which was rejected. The only question was one of sentence. The single Indian Judge, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, stood out boldly for a sentence of fine as being quite sufficient for the ends of justice and upholding the prestige of the Court. The other Judges, however, were of a different opinion, and a sentence of imprisonment for two months in the Civil Jail was passed.

While in Jail, Mr. Banerjea is said to have sent in his resignation for his seat on the Magisterial Bench, but it is understood that on the representation of Sir Henry Harrison, its acceptance was refused by Government. Mr. Banerjea's popularity was so great at this time that a collected volume of his speeches sold out rapidly in 1884.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

He reached his high-water mark of popularity in 1883, simultaneously with the proceedings in the Contempt Case, in connection with which Lal Mohan Ghose was again despatched to England. In December of the same year, the Indian Association (of which Mr. Banerjea was Secretary) held the first National Conference at the Albert Hall in Calcutta at which delegates were present from Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces. It was the first national gathering ever brought together in India. This national gathering, styled the National Conference, was again held in Calcutta in December 1885. Mr. Banerjea, as the organizer of the Conference, had to be present at its meetings and therefore could not attend the first meeting of the National Congress, which assembled at Bombay in December 1885. At every succeeding Congress, however, he has been a prominent figure, in fact one of its guiding lights. Between the years 1886 and 1893, he spoke almost entirely on the question of the introduction of the representative element into the Legislative Councils of India and the expansion of their function. Lord Cross's unsatisfactory Bill of 1890 fell far short of the expectations formed on Lord Dufferin's despatch on the subject. Accordingly the Congress resolved in 1889, to send a deputation of Indian representatives to England to enlighten Eglish opinion on this subject. Mr. A. O. Hume, its General Secretary, sailed home in advance to arrange the details in conjunction with the Indian Political Agency already established there, Messrs. Banerjea Norton and Mudholkar being the other principal members of the deputation.

THE CURZON REGIME.

Lord Curzon arrived in India towards the close of December 1898. Mr. Banerjea welcomed him on behalf of the Congress—which was then assembled at Madras—as representative of the Sovereign, who stands above all parties and as the utterer of the noble sentiment that "the Government (of India) should be so conducted that India may by slow and sure degree expand to the full measure of her growth." For a time, everything went on well. The Lahore Congress (1900) thanked his Lordship—again through Mr. Banerjea—for his liberal famine policy and his stringent Shooting Regulation, But already his Lordship had begun alienating himself from the people. His quietly assenting to the Calcutta Municipal Act, which sounded the death-knell of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire and the Punjajb Land Alienation Act which superseded, in Mr. Banerjea's words, the reign of law by the reign of discretion, shook the people's faith in him. His interference with higher education and the officialisation of the Universities of India (by 1902) still further alienated his Lordship from the Indian people. Still there was no rupture. If that was so, it was due to the cautious procedure of constitutional agitators like Mr. Banerjea who, were always anxious to judge his Lordship charitably. In 1902, Mr. Banerjea was for a second time nominated President of the Congress. This time the Congress met at Ahmedabad, the great industrial centre Mr. Banerjea pleaded for a "moral protection" for Indian goods, as the Government would not grant legal protection. "All sacrifice," he said, "incurred for high national purposes, and towards the attainment of great national ideals, is repaid with compound interest." A point remarkable about the long address that Mr. Banerjea delivered on this occasion—it covered as usual all the questions of the hour—was his especial anxiety to keep his countrymen to constitutionalism. It ends with a great panegyric on constitutional agitation. It is to be feared that Mr. Banerjea had his own misgivings about the evils of the policy of protraction that invariably marks the Government of India.

Lord Curzon, however, was bent upon defeating the pious intentions of the constitutionalists in India. His downward career was bound up with his unstatesmanlike misreading of the Queen's Proclamation, his creating of class interests in Public Service, his abuse of the educated classes and the Indian peoples, and his carrying out the Bengal Partition despite the protests and lamentations of the people affected by his scheme. These undoubtedly created a feeling of helplessness nay of hopelessness in constitutional agitation.

PARTITION AND ARREST.

At the Benares Congress of 1905, the hope was expressed that Lords Minto and Morley would do something to relieve the tension of feeling. But "the settled fact" theory only tended to make matters worse.

The events of 1906 must still be fresh in the minds of most Indians. The arrest of Mr. Banerjea by Mr Emerson, the District Magistrate of Barisal, his insulting the veteran leader and then fining him for resenting the insult and the final dispersal of the Provincial Conference assembled there—these are now matters of history. That the executive, under the leadership of Sir J. B. Fuller, erred was demonstrated only too well by the decisions of the High Court and the interposition of Lord Morley. The acceptance of Sir Bamfylde's resignation, indeed, did some good to the peace of the country. But the great wrong still remained and until that was either ended or mended, irritation was bound to continue.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

But even the acerbity of feeling, caused by Lord Morley's dictum of the "settled fact" in regard to the partition of Bengal, was slowly giving way to the increasing confidence of the people in the liberalism of the philosopher-statesman at home and of the enlightened and sympathetic attitude of the Viceroy on the spot. It was universally expected in India that Lord Morley's secretaryship would be a marked one and that a new departure would be made to associate the people of the country more and more in the administration of its affairs. This was a reasonable expectation, and it was awaited with the utmost confidence. Mr. Banerjea, as one of the leaders of the constitutional movement in India, proclaimed it in no uncertain voice that great things should be expected of the disciple of Mill, the right-hand man of Gladstone and the author of the standard treatise on Burke. Off and on he proclaimed his faith in Lord Morley. In the meanwhile, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State were slowly developing a scheme of reforms which should satisfy the moderate section of the Indian politicians. In a series of interviews with Mr. Gokhale and a few other Indian leaders, Lord Morley was able to make out something of the great surge of patriotic feeling in the country and the consequent desire to take part in the governance of the land. And in these times Mr. Banerjea had a difficult task to perform. The unrest in India increased. Though the people, as a whole, realised the inadequacy of the proposals, they yet accepted what was certainly the first important step in the direction of constitutional reforms in India after the Victorian era.

His Majesty the King-Emperor had made it known that it was his desire to be crowned in Delhi. Ever since the King's coronation at Westminster, Lord Hardinge was making suitable preparations for the visit of the King and Queen. And what magnificent reception awaited them in India. Prince and Peoples gathered together under the lead of the Viceroy to make the historic Royal Visit a unique success. In the meanwhile, the Viceroy and Secretary of State were busy corresponding to each other over the nature of the Royal boons at the time of the ceremony. And the historic despatches of the time mark yet another step, and an important step in the direction of Lord Morley's reforms. Delhi became the capital: but the Partition was annulled. Bengal became one and indivisible as of old. The joy of the people knew no bounds. The agitation under the leadership of Mr. Banerjea had achieved its end. Mr. Banerjea expressed his gratification in the press and on the platform on numerous occasions of thanksgiving and continued to work for the success of the reforms adumbrated in the great Royal boon.

MONTAGU REFORMS.

On the appointment of Mr. Basu to the India Council, Mr. Banerjea was easily elected again and he has since held a commanding position in the Imperial Council. There has hardly been any discussion in which he has not taken an active and responsible part. But it is in connection with the Montagu Reforms that Mr. Banerjea rose to the full height of his stature. His lead gave a distinction to the party which supported the reforms, and Mr. Banerjea plunged again into the vortex of a great controversy to save the reforms from being wrecked by extreme and irresponsible criticism.

In fact, next in importance to the war itself, the question of post-war reform occupied the minds of all men. Already in September, 1916, nineteen members of the Imperial Council had submitted a Memorandum which Mr. Banerjea, though not then in the Council, supported with all his power in the columns of the "Bengalee" and on public platforms. The Lucknow Congress of 1916 passed a special resolution on the subject and Mr. Banerjea was as might be expected, the principal speaker.

The agitation grew in volume and intensity as some of the heads of Provinces began to curb the growing passion for Self-Government. But such an agitation could by no means remain unanswered. The Imperial Government made on the 20th August 1917, an historic announcement promising Responsible Government in progressive stages. The Secretary of State was to visit this country and obtain the opinions of responsible public bodies, and with the approval of the Government of India to frame a scheme of reforms to carry out the announcement of His Majesty's Government.

Early in July 1918, the Joint Report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on Constitutional Reforms for India was published.

But the publication of the scheme was the beginning of a great controversy and cleavage in the public life of India which has still persisted. A party rejected the scheme altogether and refused to have anything to do with the reforms. On August 28, 1918 the Special Congress at Bombay pronounced the scheme as unsatisfactory and disappointing. It was feared that with the relentless opposition of Anglo-Indians here and Unionists in England, the Extremists were playing a tactical blunder. Mr. Banerjea and his friends Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri, Dr. Sapru, in fact all veteran Congressmen, held that Mr. Montagu's hands should be strengthened and that the reforms should be supported strongly. They organised a Moderate party of their own and Liberal organisations grew up all over the country.

The Moderate party was very strongly represented and its deputation, perhaps the most weighty of all, was presided over by this veteran leader. Mr. Banerjea gave a striking evidence, a thorough and dignified representation for the improvement of the scheme. Mr. Banerjea availed himself of this opportunity to enlighten the British people on Indian political questions, and he lectured in various places besides giving frequent interviews to the press. In one of these accorded to the representative of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Banerjea said:

"Never had there been, from the numerical and the representative point of view, such a strong Indian deputation as is now on a visit to this country.

All interests, almost all our Province and all sections of the great Indian community are represented. We may speak in different tongues, and from different platforms, but there is a fundamental unity which runs through all our views. We all welcome the message of August 1920 and accept it with enthusiasm. We are all in favour of progressive steps towards the realisation of Responsible Government. We differ about the pace, hardly about the method."

THE MODERATE CONFERENCE.

Moderates organised a Conference of their own. On the 1st of November the first Moderate Conference met at Bombay over which Mr. Bannerji presided.

Thereafter the Congress turned a new leaf in its career and Mr. Surendranath and his Liberals had no place under the new dispensation. The Nagpur Congress of December, 1920, confirmed the elevation. Mr. Banerjea and the Liberals could not accept the Non-Co-operation programme. They warned the people of the dangers of Mr. Gandhi's programme. In spite of the Congress Resolution to boycott the New Councils Mr. Banerjea was among those who sought election under the new Reform Scheme. He was duly elected to a seat in the Bengal Council.

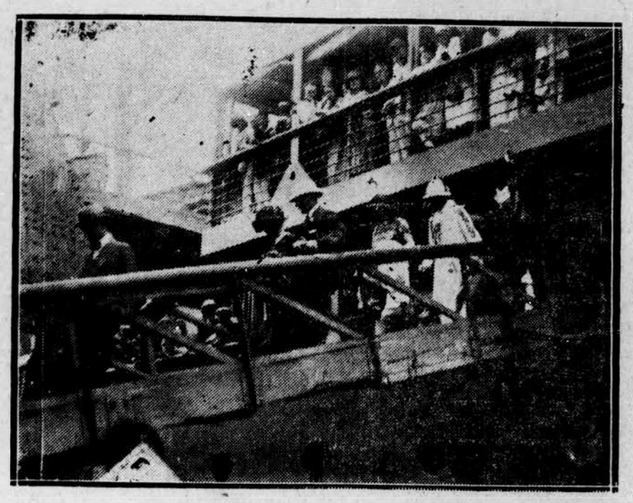
Sir Surendranath believed that he lived to see the partial fruition of his life work; and when on the 3rd January 1921 he was called on by H. E. the Governor of Bengal to form his Cabinet under the new regime.

HIS RECENT CAREER.

His ministerial career was neither fruitful nor popular with the vast majority of his countrymen. The only notable piece of legislation identified with his name and for which the entire credit must go to him, is the Calcutta Municipal Act by which the constitution of the Municipality was

(continued on page 10.)

LORD READING IN BOMBAY.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
H. E. Lord Reading alighting on the Ballard Pier from the S.S. Razmak.

His Excellency shaking hands with one of those assembled at the pier prior to boarding the Viceregal train.

VITHALDAS MEMORIAL.

Fred Mitchel.
A flash-light photograph taken on the occasion of the opening of the Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey memorial building, Bombay, on Wednesday evening. H. E. the Governor is seated in the centre and to his left is Mr. G. K. Deydhar, Vice-President of the Central Co-operative Institute.

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If you experience any of these symptoms, give the kidneys help, without delay. Strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine is for relieving backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, stone, uric acid poisoning, dizziness, headaches, nervousness and unnatural drowsiness. Men and women, old and young alike, will find reliable help in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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CENTRE OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITY.

MISSION OF B. C. C. INSTITUTE.

The following are extracts from the speeches of Messrs. G. K. Devadhar and B. F. Madon made on Wednesday at the opening ceremony of Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building, Bombay:—

This building as completed is a great landmark in the all-sided development on sound lines of the co-operative work in our Presidency, in the achievement of which the Institute has taken upon itself a great moral responsibility and which it hopes to discharge with your suport and with the help of the public at large and the co-operators who seek to promote the moral and the material well-being of our masses as also to lead them on to a path of self-respecting and self-conscious citizenship by means of efficient training in principles and practice of co-operation. To enable the Institute to fulfil its high mission and the noble ideals it has before it, in the immediate future, we sincerely believe that this building will play an important part and will add to the prestige of the Institute by its character as a "Temple of Co-operation". But this temple, sacred as it is, must be freed by all from its financial burden which the Institute has manfully undertaken to bear in the confidence that it will receive all the necessary support in wiping off its liability to the Bank. In undertaking the project of this building, the cost of which was estimated to come to a little over three lacs, the promoters expected to realize the whole of this amount from contributions that were expected from the relatives, friends and admirers of the late Sir Vithaldas, and the Indian Chiefs, Princes and Rajas who always avail themselves of the assistance of the Institute in their Co-operative work, as also from the Co-operative Societies and the Co-operators scattered all over the Presidency."

He then explained the financial position of the scheme, and appealing for funds said. "The revised estimates show that the total expenses on the building under various heads would amount to Rs. 2,25,000 out of which Rs. 40,000 has been collected so far by way of contributions and the remaining Rs. 1,85,000 has to be taken as a loan from the Provincial Bank. Thus every rupee that will be collected or contributed will go towards the reduction of the burden of debt on the Institute and every Co-operator is exhorted to assist us by doing his utmost to secure to the Institute this financial freedom."

THE MISSION.

Mr. Devadhar continued:—It may as well be asked at this stage whether the Co-operative movement in India is worthy of such a sacrifice. Those who know the economic history of India during the last fifty years or more need hardly be told that the Co-operative Movement in India to-day, the achievements of which are sufficiently encouraging to us, is the most solid brotherhood in India at the present moment, striving for the economic advancement and the moral and the social uplift of the people of this country that are brought within its old and under its influence. The results achieved by the movement so far during the last 20 years are an object of wonder to many well-known co-operators outside India. This must be a matter of great pride and a source of great strength to us. It is a very powerful and effective lever to raise the modern democracy to a higher pitch of civic efficiency along constructive lines. The Co-operator are a body of loyal and patriotic workers, self-reliant and self-respecting in their activities and progressive in their spirit. They have assisted the cause of progress all the world over and if there is any country in the world to-day, where there are vast masses of the people, ignorant, backward, and poverty-stricken, that need to be welded into an enlightened and self-conscious democracy, it is India; and broadly speaking, we believe that the most effective machinery for it is "true co-operation." But this goal is not easy of achievement unless a sustained and strenuous effort to educate the democracy in practical affairs of the world is vigorously directed in right channels on voluntary and self-reliant basis, without which co-operation, as now understood in the West, would lose most of its charm or vigour. The authors of "Co-operation in Many Lands" observe, while discussing the ultimate aim of the movement, as follows:—"Co-operation is, above all things, the expression either of a voluntary enthusiasm for self-help by association, or of an instinctive revolt against the oppression of circumstances or of vested interests. If, in response to one or other of these stimuli, it does not spring into life and maintain itself on a voluntary basis, it cannot be created or maintained by spoon-feeding."

THE MISSION OF THE INSTITUTE.

"This, in my opinion, is the work for which the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute stands, which has now received an official statutory recognition at the hands of Government in the Co-operative Act that was recently on the legislative anvil; and our endeavour is to reach that goal with the united efforts of both the Government and the people and gradually to make the Institute the centre of a powerful organization embracing a vast field of Co-operative activity and thus, to bring it in line with the other great international organisations working in the same field, like the Holyoake House of Manchester and the Plunkett House of Ireland."

"In short," Mr. Devadhar concluded the Institute hopes to be a radiating centre of all educational and cultural activity by adopting various recognised ways of putting this steadily growing democratic and popular economic movement on thoroughly sound and satisfactory basis. This vast edifice can hope to be strong if only it be constructed on solid educational foundations, to supply which is the end and aim of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. During the last seven years, from very humble beginnings, by bringing under its wings the scattered units of co-operative work started and conducted by bodies like the Servants of India Society, it has now grown into a powerful organisation with its ramifications throughout the Presidency; and its model is now being copied by other presidencies and provinces of India. And I fervently appeal to all those who are proud of this presidency to make it a much stronger and more effective instrument of constructive educational work in the reordering of our social and economic fabric along co-operative lines. This is not an idle dream. We are living in an age when dreams become realities and the building under the roof of which we have gathered here to-day was at one time a dream, but it is a reality now. Let us all recognise this, and help to realise this dream or this mission of the Institute, step by step."

SYMBOL OF SWARAJ.

Mr. B. F. Madon in requesting the Governor to declare the building open in the course of his speech said:—

He paid a tribute to the valuable support given to the co-operative movement by such veterans as the late Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey and the Hon. Mr Lalloobhai Samaldas at a very early stage.

"He said the Co-operative movement has for its object the uplift and welfare of the masses, and particularly of our vast agricultural population. It aims at securing their economic independence. We have now a whole army of co-operators working to this end, and grouped into various units such as Societies, Unions, Central Banks and the Provincial Bank. The Bombay Central Co-operative Institute is destined to be the brains of this army. It is its general staff centralizing and co-ordinating all the movements of this vast army and harmonising its various activities, all tending towards the same goal, viz., the Economic Swaraj of the masses. The Institute is itself a symbol of this Swaraj, because it is entirely controlled and managed by non-officials, and what is more it is the happy product of the joint activities of officials and non-officials, and the taking over by it of increased responsibilities has been not only welcomed but encouraged by Government. These responsibilities are already very considerable and the Institute is bound to undertake still greater responsibilities if it is to do its part in the development of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. We have been fortunate enough to secure zealous workers, but its resources are quite inadequate to the magnitude of its task, and it will be most unfortunate if it has to be saddled for any length of time with this burden of the cost of the Institute Building."

He then endorsed Mr. Devadhar's appeal for funds.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

Tilak Jayanti was celebrated by the students of the Vidyapith on first August. Prof. A. T. Gidvani speaking on the occasion said that such celebrations are more for renewing ourselves than for fulfilling any obligations to the departed heroes. The observance of such days is not the least of our privileges in these national institutions, he said, as appropriate observance of holidays is one of the most potent instruments of education. After speaking of Lokmanaya's life of dedication, he fastened on one incident in his life, viz. Lokmanya's failure to pass the F. A. examination, owing to his concentration that year on physical culture. Lokmanya devoted that year to wrestling, gymnastics, boating and swimming to build up physical strength and vitality that stood him in good stead through all the trials that the future had in store for him. Mr. Gidvani asked his students to remember that and make physical culture the basis of their mental and spiritual growth. He went to the extent of advocating the gymnasium rather than the school as the centre of education.

Prof. Pathak spoke on the "Gita Rahasya."

Much attention is being devoted to physical culture at the Vidyapith this term. Compulsory drill has been introduced, and the compulsion extends to Professors as well as students who drill together during the recess period.

Two students have been sent by the Vidyapith to Bolpur this year to complete their studies at the Vishvabharti in subjects for which that institution has special facilities. One went at the beginning of the term to study Bengali language and literature and the other Sjt. Kanayalal goes to-morrow to join the Art School. Both of them are expected to take up work in the Vidyapith on their return.

Next week the students will be holding Janam Ashtami celebrations. An interesting programme has been fixed up. Some dramatic pieces relating to Shri Krishna's life are to be staged under Prof. Pathak's direction. Kavi Lalit and Mr. Menghani are coming to help in the celebrations and simple but elaborate decorations are contemplated.

"MAHARASHTRA" DEFAMATION CASE.

GOVT.'S HELP TO TAHASILDAR.

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

In reply to Mr. K. P. Vaidya's question enquiring whether Government supplied any funds to Rao Saheb Nimbalkar, Tahsildar, in the criminal complaint lodged by him against the "Maharashtra" and what sort of leave was granted to him for his absence from his headquarters the Hon. Sir B P. Standen stated that the Thasildar was regarded as on duty and Government had sanctioned the pleaders fee in this case because the attack would not have been made on Mr. Nimbalkar if he had not been a Tahsildar.—A. P.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

STANDING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Commissioner informed the Standing Committee that he had allowed Messrs. C. H. Walmsley & Co., Poster Advertisers to put up an advertisement board on the wall of the Crawford Market on a monthly rental of Rs. 10, from June 1, 1925.

Mr. Asavale took objection to the Municipal Markets walls being disfigured with advertisements of brandy and whiskey, the more so when they in the Corporation were trying hard for prohibition.

Sir V. Dabholkar: "What objection is there as long as they get revenue?"

The decision of the Commissioner was approved of.

The meeting then considered the following letter from the Commissioner re. the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Act No. VIII of 1923 called the "Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923" came into force on the 1st day of July, 1924, and it applies to the classes of workmen shown in schedule II thereof. The Municipal employees who come under the Act are:

(1) Employees in the Municipal Workshop.

(2) Persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of

(a) a building of more than one storey.

(b) a building for commercial purposes not less than 20 feet in height from ground level to the apex of the roof.

(c) a bridge designed to be more than 50 feet in length

(3) Persons employed in the construction, inspection or upkeep of underground sewers.

(4) Persons employed in the service of the Fire Brigade.

LIABILITY TO PAY COMPENSATION.

The Municipal Corporation is liable to pay compensation for injury by accidents in the case of the Municipal employees referred to above. Before issuing circular orders as to the procedure to be observed I desire the assent of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the retention of the existing rules for the grant of leave with pay, etc., to persons injured in the execution of their duty in the case of all Municipal servants not covered by the Act and also in the case of persons so covered. In some cases they may be more generous than the rules under the Act which, for example, provide for no relief for injuries which do not cause disablement for more than 10 days. In such cases we shall be giving a concession in excess of what the law compels us to give but it would, in my opinion, be inequitable to abolish concessions already in force.

I may observe that no legitimate claim for compensation under the Act has been made against the Municipal Corporation since July 1st, 1924, and it appears to me that our liabilities on this account will be small. It is, therefore, not advisable to insure against such risks nor is it necessary to institute a special fund for meeting such liabilities. I propose to make use of the Municipal Fire and Accident Insurance Fund for meeting such liabilities subject to the understanding that the sanctioned annual contribution from the Municipal Fund to that fund shall be increased during the following year by an amount equal to the total compensation on that account paid during the preceding year. After we have sufficient experience it will be possible to determine what annual contribution should be made from general revenues to the Insurance Fund on that account. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this arrangement."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thought their terms of compensation were more generous than the terms of the Act.

The President pointed out that the question before them was whether they should come under the terms of the Act or modify their own terms in view of the Act.

The Commissioner said that if they were a little more generous he thought they should continue to be so.

The letter was approved.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEE DEAD.

(Continued from page 9.)

democratised to a large extent. But in other directions, all his hopes of hastening progress and improving the condition of his countrymen failed to materialise because of the paucity of funds at the disposal of the Ministry. Sir Surendranath, however, far from feeling despondent on that account, never failed to dwell on the blessings of Diarchy and the progress the country as a whole was making under the aegis of the Montford Reforms. At the same time as his popularity was steadily waning, his dislike of his Non-Co-operating countrymen and of the Swarajists in particular, and of their political methods and programme, became more and more pronounced. His failure to be re-elected to the Bengal Legislative Council and consequent compulsory retirement from the only political arena left to him—because on the public platform he invariably had to face a hostile audience—made him more and more bitter in his denunciation of his political opponents and he it was who characterised them latterly as a pest and their methods as those of Tammany Hall.

In the early part of this year he published his political reminiscences under the title of "A nation in the making" which has received a warm welcome both in this country and abroad. After the publication of this work, he resumed the editorship of the "Bengalee" which he had relinquished when he accepted the ministership. Though in his 77th year he threw himself into the journalistic and political arena with the enthusiasm and energy of a youth. He had always enjoyed robust health and always loved a fight and astonishd Mahatma Gandhi by his youthful buoyancy and vigor of intellect when the latter visited the Grand Old Man at his Barrackpur residence. The sudden demise, therefore, after a very brief illness, will come as a shock to every countryman of the Bengali patriot.

Only those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasures, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and periods of acute agony.

That grand herbal healer ZAM-BUK is unequalled for its power to end the pain, bleeding, swelling and inflammation associated with piles. Zam-Buk not only soothes, heals and comforts the worn-out sufferer, but it cures permanently. Lose no time in giving this world-famed balm a thorough trial.!

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CURES WHEN OPERATION FAILS

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy I was still suffering.

"Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box. I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains became less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

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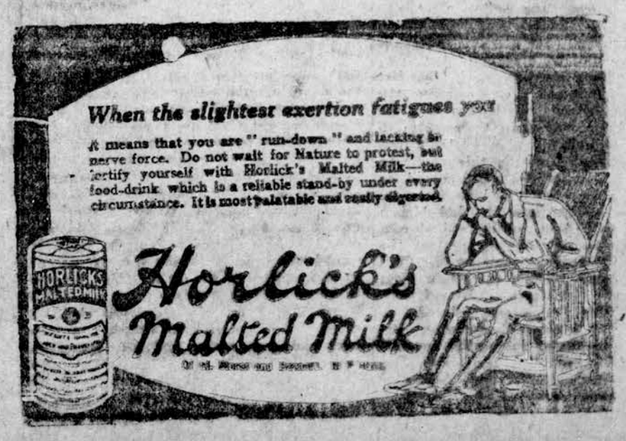
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POONA LETTER.

HON. MR. KHAPARDE'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 5.

Saturday last was a field-day for Poona people. Two important functions took sole possession of their mind and bodies. One was the Mohorrum procession and the other was the opening of the Tilak Mandir by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde. Almost from the noon men, women and children splendidly dressed had begun to gather in the streets through whien the Tazias were to pass. Persons of the lower or the less educated Hindu classes generally take a bustling part in the procession and with their houses and shop-fronts were alive as it were. The procession of the Tazias passed through the city for two hours in the midst of a great hubbub and noise. Most of the prominent Mahomedans of the city and a few Hindus leaders were to be seen in the procession. Some of the Tazias were big structures and others were of a smaller size, but all were artistic and graceful in look. In the procession the Marathas and other villagers were in a thundering majority and they vied with one another in worshipping the Tazias. These persons have a deep faith in the Tazias and sometimes they offer their children to them or present ornaments or costly clothes to them: if a particular thing cherished by them happens. The Tazia of the Ghodepir is the King of them all. It attracts the most profuse worship and the most valuable offerings from the devotees. The bustle lasts till the procession is in the city proper and after that men disperse and the Tazias go to the Sangam bridge.

OPENING OF TILAK MANDIR.

Hardly had the Tazia procession ended when another ceremony of the greatest significance to Maharashtra took place. It was the opening of the Tilak Mandir The building itself is an imposing one and its situation makes it more august in aspect. In front of the tomb the meeting was arranged and all the leading gentlemen from the city were present. Members of the Home Rule League from all its branches had specially come. Among the notables must be mentioned Rt. Hon Sastri, Messrs R. P Karandikar, D V Belvi, M.L.A. M. R. Jayakar and other Councillors, Prof. S M. Paranjpye, most of the pensioners who were in close contact with Tilak in his life-time and many others too numerous to mention The audience was above five thousand The building was tastefully decorated both inside and outside. Oil-paintings of Tilak, Gokhale, Vishnu Sastri, Chiplunkar and Shivaji were hung in the Hall and a bust of Lok. Tilak was placed in the middle. The whole building was lighted free of charge by Mr. Hari Ganesh Desai, a Nationalist light-merchant of Poona. The ceremony began with welcome songs. Mr. N. C. Kelkar read out his report as the Secretary of the Tilak Memorial Committee. He thanked Shri Jagannath Maharaj who dedicated the ground to Tilak's memory, Engineer Agashe and contractor S. T. Kelkar. He narrated the purposes the new institution was to serve and appealed for help from Maharashtra. His remarks about the basis of the old for the new in connection with the deep foundation of the plinth and the new-built superstructure ware appreciated by the audience. After his welcome-speech, Mr. Khaparde opened the building and made a short, sweet and witty speech. He related his close relations with Tilak and then he compared the institution to a "well of knowledge" whence young men and old men could draw the wate. of Tilak's principles and teachings in politics. The function ended after garlanding Mr. Khaparde and distribution of "pensupari" to all guests.

TILAK UNIVESITY CONVOCATION.

There and then another ceremony began. It was just like a transfer-scene in a drama. The actors changed, the curtains were different and the scene began afresh. But the audience remained the same. Mr. C. V. Vaidya as the Vice-Chancellor took the chair and Mr. M. R. Jayakar became the principal guest The message of Dr. Kurtkoti, the Chancellor, was at the outset, read out and then the Vice-Chancellor made a brief speech about Tilak as a scholar. After the candidates were admitted to their respective degrees Mr. M. R. Jayakar addressed them. He held the real object of National Education must be to produce intellectual rebels like the Lokamanya. He did not want national institutions to be poor repleas of Government schools or colleges. He was not, however, satisfied with the progress of National education as described in the Registrar's Report. His speech, though it had nothing definite or particular to say, was listened to with rapt attention. The function was over after a vote of thanks to the distinguished lecturer.

MR. KHAPARDE'S LECTURE.

On Sunday, Mr. Khaparde delivered a lucid lecture on "Responsive Co-operation" under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the same place The speaker very humorously analysed the policy of Responsive Co-operation and said that the whole nation was gradually gravitating to that point now. The speech was punctuated with witty sayings and *bon mots* of which Dadasaheb is a past master and the audience received it with due appreciation. The president, in thanking Dadasaheb observed that in the whole of Maharashtra there was no fluent and masterly speaker like Dadasaheb.

Mr. Khaparde had a crowded programme during his three days' stay here. He lectured at the New Poona College, Fergusson College, Deccan College, Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, Deccan Gymkhana and such other local institutions. He was cordially welcomed every where.

A meeting of the local Ganesh Mandal was held here and the office-bearers for the year were elected. A Committe to examine the songs in the *melas* has been appointed.

A meeting has been arranged under the presidentship of the Chief of Aundh for the purpose of bringing abut unity among all the Hindu calendars.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Kondo Ballal Arkatkar to act temporarily as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Muhammad Sikandarkhan Fattekhan proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Shapurji Darasha, on relief by Mr. H. B. Kidd, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. K. B. Arkatkar reverting.

Mr. Bhagangauda Chanagauda Patil, LL.B., Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation, at present doing duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan, to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Satara, pending further orders.

Dr. N. K. Bapat, LL.D. (Boston), LL.B. a First Class Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted with effect from the 9th April 1925 leave on average pay for five days and on half average pay for five months and twenty-five days and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. D. O'Flynn, Assistant Secretary to Government, Home Department, on return from leave, to be also Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Ecclesiastical Department.

Mr. Venkanna Hosab Naik to act temporarily as Collector of Bijapur vice Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Belgaum, vice Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., retired. Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., to be Collector.

Vice Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., retired. Mr. Hamid Moijuddin Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to be Collector.

Vice Mr. O. Rothfield, I.C.S., retired—Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Collector.

Mr. A. C. Saldanha to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., appointed to act as Collector of Belgaum for four months.

Mr. Minuchehirbeg Ghulam Razabeg Mirza, District Deputy Collector, Larkana, is granted leave on average pay from 2nd October 1925 to 23rd December 1925.

Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, N. D., is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average salary for four months on medical certificate.

Mr. S. G. Almoula, Industrial Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, to act as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, N. D., vice Mr. Shah, pending further orders.

The leave on average pay granted to Dr. W. Burns, Principal, Agricultural College, and Economic Botanist to Government, in Government Notification dated 19th November 1924, is extended by one week.

Mr. H. P. W. Davis, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, S. C., is granted, with effect from 28th October 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for two months.

Mr. Badrinath Sadanand, Assistant Engineer in the Colaba Section of the Reclamation Branch, is granted, with effect from the 1st August 1925, or subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for one month.

Mr. Harsidhbhai Vajubhai Divatia, LL.B. to officiate as Professor of Law, Government Law College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. G. Dalvi, LL.B. or pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Professor of Law in the Government Law College, Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for three months from 1st July 1925.

(1) Mr. K S. Dikshit, Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri;

(2) Mr. S. R. Tawade, Probationary Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, to be Probationary Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara.

Vice Mr. S. M. Dalal, Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals, retiring:—

(1) Mr. B. V. Shah, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, and doing duty as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals.

(2) Mr. M. D. Dalal, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, and officiating Head Master, Training College for Men, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira.

(3) Mr. H. A. Desai, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, to continue to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad.

Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E., I.M.S., is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. S. B. Hickin, Executive Engineer, Powers Supply and Workshops Division (Mechanical and Electrical), to act as Executive Engineer, Stores Division, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

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